The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6738. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Seventeen Modocs Killed—Klamaths in War-Paint—Renewed Fighting—Modocs Attacking Small Parties.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night with the following news from the front to April 18:

SCOUTING.

Col. Perry, Lieut. Miller, and 110 men left camp at sunrise this morning, on a scout south-eastward. Nothing will be done in camp until they return, unless the Modocs make an attack, which is not probable. Part of the command will return to-morrow night, and part will proceed to the Willow Spring land route, and determine whether the Modocs have fled that way.

THE SUPPOSED NEW POSITION OF THE SAVAGES.

Indians were seen in close proximity to the camp to-day. They came to the lake for water. Three shots were heard in the south-east, evidently fired by Indians killing cattle. This afternoon Indians were seen out herding their horses, four miles south-east of this point, and an equal distance south of their former position. It is said there are large caves and strong positions there, and they will make a stand at that point. The women and children are there, having been removed before the massacre. There is a quantity of ammunition there, and a supply of water.

THE MODOC DEAD.

Fortifications will be thrown up at points commanding the lake shore to guard the water line. Eleven dead bodies and one live Modoc were found in a cave of the lava beds to-day, making sixteen warriors slain. The bodies of the dead were burned. The number of Indians wounded is unknown.

SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by the shells. Six soldiers and one civilian were slain. Eleven soldiers were wounded; two severely. Four were disabled by sprained ankles. It is reported that two more of the wounded in the lava beds are to arrive to-night. Mrs. Meacham was within three miles of the lava beds on the 17th, when she was turned back. Mr. Meacham is doing finely. Day after to-morrow he will be taken to Ferris' Ranche, by boat to Lost River, and thence by ambulance to the Rancho. As soon as the cavalry return the Modocs will be attacked, if they remain where we think they now are. Capt. Eagan is rapidly recovering. Young Hovey will be buried at Yreka this evening. He was scalped and disemboweled and his head crushed with a flat rock. Harman, who fell within the Indian lines, was scalped.

LOOKING FOR THE MODOCS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LAVA BEDS, April 20.—Nothing further has transpired. We are awaiting the return of the cavalry. The Warm Spring Indians are scouring the country east of the battle-grounds, and are working toward the craters, which are at the end of the high ledge of the Modoc stronghold south. If the Modocs have fled to this section, we will strike the trail, and the troops will follow as soon as we are notified. The cavalry will return to-night, and we will then know whether the Modocs have fled to the south. The Warm Spring Indians and the cavalry will probably communicate with each other to-day.

EFFECT OF THE SHELLS.

Col. Mason has moved his camp into Capt. Jack's lair. The lava bed presents a horrid spectacle; bodies have been discovered in the crevices from under the heaps of rock, and the sickening stench fills the air. There must have been many killed and wounded we know nothing of, but we have evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs. Their wounded must be at a greater rate than ours, as the ground is literally covered with fragments of broken shells all over the place. Three shells fell in the main ravine in the centre of their camps. The women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners. There were about 220 men, women, and children, sixty of whom could fight. Probably fifteen warriors were slain in the three days' fight.

DEATH OF SCHONCHIN CONFIRMED.

Yesterday the soldiers captured an old squaw, who was unable to escape. She confirms the death of Schonchin, the second Chief, who was shot by Commissioner Meacham.

DANGER TO THE RANCHERS.

If the Indians do not make a stand this country will be in a horrid state this Summer. The ranchers will sell their cattle and be compelled to abandon their ranches. Fifty desperate savages, roaming these rocky fastnesses, will work incalculable destruction of property, cause a fearful loss of life, and lay waste the country, while the soldiers will be comparatively powerless, because they cannot hunt them, and when they find them they cannot venture out without incurring great risk, not knowing what bunch of sage-brush conceals the foe. The troops will not be idle. The Modocs will have no chance to recruit their shattered forces. Extermination is the word.

EXCITEMENT AT YREKA.

Mr. Hovey arrived here last night. He will raise the remains of his son and take them to Yreka for interment. The country in this section is in terrible excitement. All business is suspended in a great measure. We are hourly expecting to hear of the massacre of defenseless citizens living in the valleys. If the Indians will make a stand together in one place, we will soon have the last one; but if they scatter into small bands, it will be next to impossible to get at them.

LATER.—10 A. M.—Firing has commenced at the head of Long Cave, where the troops were attacked by the Indians coming down to the water. An escort coming in to meet the pack-train has also been attacked and ordered to fall in.

Light Battery B of the Sixth Artillery is on its way from the Presidio to assist the cavalry, and Battery G of the Fourth Artillery is also on its way from Black Point.

About a mile from camp the firing is heavy and steady. The escort is driving the Modocs. No further particulars can be obtained before the courier leaves.

KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS PAINTED AND HOLDING WAR-DANCES.

YREKA, April 21.—James Glenn arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. from the front. He brings dispatches from Gen. Gillem. He left head-quarters at 10½ o'clock yesterday, and reports having been shot at twice, when four miles this side of the camp, by Indians, but was untouched. Mr. W. A. Hovey is on his way in with the remains of his son. The company of volunteers who started out from Yreka day before yesterday will return to-night. The settlers on Bogus and Willow Creeks are much excited, and are all preparing to move into town. It is reported that three Indians were seen in the neighborhood of Bogus Creek a few days since, and others were seen down near Picarks. The Klamath River Indians supposed the Modocs were at Crystal Creek in Scott's Valley. The Klamath River Indians were painted, and having war dances; they numbered fifteen or twenty warriors and are well armed. Whether there be any danger or not, the people are arming. One family had left the neighborhood where the Klamath River Indians were congregated. Col. Mendenhall's command has been ordered to move by the way of Shasta Valley, instead of by the Pitt River route.

Additional Casualties Among the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The following is an additional list of the killed and wounded in the battle of the 16th, at the lava bed:

Private J. M. Jones, First Cavalry, finger of the right hand shot away.

Private H. P. Meakens, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound on his right leg.

Private William Cunningham, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound in the small of the back.

Rob A. Dalles, Indian, shot in the calf of the leg. On Col. Mason's side, he was the only man he had hurt.

Private Harmon, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, shot dead on the field, and scalped.

Private Connard, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, wounded in the calf of the leg.

Sergt. Morgan, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, shot through the head, and died on the field.

The Fight at Headlong Cave—A Slight Attack by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The following dispatch has just been received:

CAMP LAVA BED, April 20.—A pack-train under escort of Lieut. Howe and twenty men was attacked yesterday at about 10 o'clock A. M. Previous to that hour an escort from Mason's camp coming to meet it was attacked at Headlong Cave. Lieut. Leary's men sought shelter behind the rocks and drove the Modocs back. When Lieut. Howe's train came near them the Modocs attacked it, but were driven back. Lieut. Leary lost one man killed and one wounded. The train arrived safely, but was fired into when entering the Lava Bed, and again on its return. When returning on this side of the cave, Lieut. Howe was again attacked by the Modocs, who followed him to camp, firing on the train. They crept up to within 800 rods, and fired at the pickets, and sent a volley through the camp. Major Thomas sent a shell into their midst which scattered them. There were eleven in the attacking party. Arms were distributed to all in the camp, and the Modocs soon fled among the rocks.

A correspondent of the London Illustrated press arrived yesterday.

The Warm Spring Indians will start to hunt the Modocs, but they are scattered in small parties, and will be difficult to follow.

The roads are not safe to Yreka. The country is in a great ferment.

The Murder of Surveyors by Cheyennes.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Friend Enoch Hoag, Indian Superintendent of the Central Superintendency, which embraces Kansas and the Indian Territory, arrived in the city to-day and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Interior. He says the surveyors recently killed in the Indian Territory were undoubtedly murdered by a few young men of the Cheyennes, who were intoxicated, and acted without the authority or knowledge of the chiefs. The Indians regard surveyors as their mortal enemies, and as the precursors of their annihilation, and just before the murder of the surveyors, a number of United States soldiers fired into a party of Cheyennes, killing and wounding several of their number. The murders may be attributed to this circumstance, and to the fact that the Indians had been made drunk on whisky given to them by bad whites. Considering that the chiefs and the main body of the Cheyennes are peaceably disposed, Friend Hoag doubts the policy of at present demanding the murderers of the surveyors. He thinks it the duty of the Government, whenever it intends to send surveying parties into an Indian country, to apprise the Indians of its purpose, in order that they may be disarmed of their apprehensions.

FRIGHTFUL WEATHER.

Extreme Suffering in Nebraska—Many Persons Frozen to Death and Cattle Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—The *Democrat* prints the following special dispatch:

LINCOLN, Neb., April 21.—The first train for a week on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, came in this morning. The reports of the late storm show it to have been the most severe ever known here. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to their stock to feed them. Near Grafton a man named Keeler attempted to reach a neighbor scarcely half a mile away, accompanied by his wife and child, and the two latter were frozen to death. Mr. Marshall, of Hastings, perished while trying to reach his stock from his house. The wife and child of Mr. Bent, living near Red Cloud, were frozen while attempting to reach a neighbor's, after the house had been rendered uninhabitable. Their bodies were found on Friday ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep their beds for three days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of cattle and horses was great; some farmers lost all they had. One party lost a whole herd of seventy-five head. The gullies on the railways were filled with snow as hard as ice, and snow-plows were useless.

Movements of the President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—It is stated that President Grant and party will leave here on Thursday morning for Idaho Springs, Colorado. In a brief response to a toast in the house of Henry T. Blow, yesterday, the President said that while St. Louis was one of the few places in which he had lived long enough to form close attachments, it is not probable that he will ever make that city his home.

LATER.—President Grant spent a quiet day in the city. To-night he, in company with a number of prominent gentlemen, dined at the residence of Mr. Chauncey J. Filey, and afterward attended a reception at the house of Mrs. Edgar Ames.

FIGHTING A SWINDLE.

Fraudulent Newspaper Claims—Hearing Before the Assembly Judiciary Committee—Mr. Hawkins' Argument.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—The hearing on the Newspaper Claim bill took place this afternoon before the Assembly Judiciary Committee. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins and Mr. Whittemore represented the tax-payers and the Board of Audit. The main argument was made by Mr. Hawkins. He opened by stating that the expenses of the City Government under the Tammany Ring were over $50,000,000 per year. That they held the power in the City several years longer than they otherwise would by the support of a large number of City papers. In the Summer of 1871, when the frauds of the Ring were clearly exposed, the same papers refused to publish any of the exposures, or to comment on the same, except to deny or excuse them. Had it not been for the independent course of a single journal the Tammany Ring might have been in full power and the City debt $36,000,000 more than it is. On their overthrow it was discovered that they had been incurring legally and illegally for the last five years of their reign, liabilities to the extent of over $1,000,000 a year for City and County advertising, having in their pay in the City of New-York, twenty-six daily and fifty-four weekly newspapers, making eighty in all. This advertising was at the rate of more than $1 per head per year, for every man, woman and child in the city. Most of these bills were incurred without any legal authority, hence the papers could collect nothing, and knew they could not, unless the Ring chose to pay them. Here was the secret of their power over them. Many of these journals had no legitimate business or circulation, and were entirely dependant upon the City treasury for their support. When the Reform Government came into power, Jan. 1, 1872, these leeches were cut off from the treasury, and a terrible mortality at once occurred among them. Twenty-seven journals died. They had drawn from the City treasury in the preceding five years $1,250,000, though the gross amount of their circulation was not as much as that of one reputable journal. The new Controller was overwhelmed with the bills for Ring advertising, which dropped in like the leaves in an October forest. A cursory examination of these showed the utter illegality of most of them. To prevent their rejection the claimants went to Albany and begged for a special Board of Audit that might, like Tweed's celebrated board, audit and pay, in short metre, a round $2,000,000, without scrutinizing the bills. They got their Board of Audit, but it had three honest men in it. The law passed the 25th of April, the board received it early in May, and before the middle of the month they had organized. They secured the services of John A. Gray and Mr. Bowen, two practical printers, of forty years' experience, in connection with the publication and printing of newspapers and magazines. Every newspaper was required to produce its files containing the advertisements for which payment was claimed, and to produce its authority for inserting them. Every advertisement was measured, the number of insertions counted, and the type reduced to the size called for by the authority to advertise. This examination took months of time. The rates and amounts charged for in the leading papers were found to be nearly correct. In the case of the *Herald's* bill, it was found that Mayor Hall had requested his 400 page message and accompanying documents to be published in the news columns, and the *Herald* rendered its regular bill for such publication. But as the Mayor had no authority to make this change, and at a cost to the City of over $11,000, the board were obliged to deduct this amount and liquidate the bill at the usual advertising rates of 40c. a line, instead of the new rates of $1 per line. This $11,000 claim is the only matter in difference between that paper and the City. The *Tribune* rendered a bill for $14,000 more than was due to it, as by some carelessness of their accountants that amount of bills, which had already been paid, appeared in their statement of claim. On being shown their receipts at the time of payment, they at once deducted this amount from their bill, and the balance, some $16,000, was allowed and paid. The bill of the *Sun* was made up so carefully that out of over $23,000 a deduction of only $480 was made, and that was for matter that had been ordered to be published without proper authority. In THE TIMES' bill of over $23,000 it was found that one item of $2,400 was for an advertisement inserted by the State Department without legal authority, and this was deducted. A book-keeper's error of $2,500, which was at once corrected, also appeared, and some $1,200 which was to be paid by special fund instead of through the general auditors. The *Commercial Advertiser* has great difficulty in getting up its accounts. It first presented a claim for $59,000, and then added to it enough to make it over $80,000, but on examining the Controller's books it was discovered that numerous items, amounting to more than $30,000, had already been paid. These small matters, however, seemed to have escaped the acute mind of the proprietor of that paper. His bill, after deducting the items previously paid, and reducing the charges to the regular advertisement rate, was recommended for audit by the examiners at $13.825. The other claims presented some most extraordinary features. These papers, scarcely known to have ever existed—the *Official Railway News*, the New-York *Argus*, and the *Home Gazette*—presented an enormous claim of $365,868. The proprietor of these, a Col. Harkins, presented affidavits that his files were lost, and as no copies of either of his papers could anywhere be found, though the board had repeatedly asked for them, they could not act on his claim.

[Here Col. Harkins injected a remark that his files were in existence and could be produced. Subsequently, he privately requested the reporter of THE TIMES to "let up on him" and not say anything about his papers, because "there were bigger fish than his which could be pitched into."]

Col. Harkins' claims, continued Mr. Hawkins, were a type of a large class of claims from defunct Ring journals, such as the *Sunburst*, the *Irish People*, and the *Transcript*. Another class of claims were of the character of one presented by the *Daily News*, where a whole file of the paper for six months was manufactured afterward, and a bill duly sworn to for six months' advertising sent in, with the bogus file, for payment. The discovery in an April number of a full account of the Boston fire, which did not occur till the November following, and also an account in the same number of the canvass of the November election, opened the eyes of the examiners to the bill, and the bill was rejected. Before this discovery was disclosed to the proprietor, the board obtained possession of a previous file, and found he had collected $6,600 by a similar fraud. The repayment of this sum has been demanded.

The bogus files, bound up in volumes, were shown to the committee. The trick had been done by taking the stereotype plates of the November issue, chiseling out dates and altering heads. The true file for the same period, but having no City advertisements, was also shown. Mr. Wood has attempted to explain that he knew nothing about these frauds. He since commenced a suit to recover the amount of the bill. Mr. Hawkins went through, by classes, the whole eighty claims, and showed that in every instance where the claimants had presented their bills and accounts, and asked to have their claims acted upon, they have been audited at their just amounts and paid. All the parties except four or five, had executed to the City or County full releases under seal, and these four or five, so far as they had called for their money, had signed receipts in full, yet notwithstanding this complete and final settlement by the Board of Special Audit, they now ask the Legislature, by a special act in their favor, to set aside their releases, and accept and appoint a new Board of Audit to go over the whole matter again. Against this, concluded Mr. Hawkins, we protest. The tax-payers of the City ask the committee to report against any further special legislation in favor of these claimants. Public policy and the safety of the City Treasury demand it. At the conclusion of Mr. Hawkins' argument Mr. M. B. Field and Mr. Page, who has a claim for $130,000, spoke briefly; but the hour being late little more was done, except replies by Mr. Whittemore to questions asked him on several special matters by members of the committee. The point of Mr. Field's remarks was that all the releases referred to had been executed under protest. This was denied by Mr. Whittemore, except in one or two instances.

The bill now before the committee is of an extraordinary character. Its effect would be to reduce any board of audit acting under it to merely ministerial functions. Members of the committee expressed a decidedly unfavorable opinion of it to-day. They talk of having some sort of a bill, but not such an one as this. By the first section all the newspaper claims drawn to March of this year were to be submitted to the board it proposes to create. The section reads thus:

SECTION 1. Any claim or claims, or balances, there are against the City or County of New-York for printing and publishing the proceedings and advertisements enumerated in section 4 of this act, done prior to and inclusive of the first day of March, 1873, in any newspaper, or supplement thereof, published in the said City and County of New-York shall be valid and legal against the City and County in every case where the same were actually printed and published by the direction of, or under, or by virtue of the authority of the Common Council, or of any department, board, commission, committee, or bureau of the said city and county, either now or heretofore existing, or of any officer or officers thereof, any commissioners, or of any court of record in the said city or county.

Section 2 appoints John K. Porter, Edwards Pierrepont, and Peter C. Baker a board of examiners, vacancies to be filled by the Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Section 3 provides that all claims and balances thereon to be examined by the examiners shall be verified by the parties submitting them as to the actual publication, and that the measurement and rates charged for the printing and publishing are and were at the regular rates, and according to the regular measurements as made and charged for such and similar advertising in the general business thereof; and the examiners or a majority of them shall examine and allow all said claims only according to these measurements and rates, neither more nor less. The Controller, within thirty days after the report of the Examiners has been filed in the Department of Finance, is ordered to pay the claims or balances, according to the report submitted. All suits or proceedings now pending against the City and County arising on these claims shall be discontinued upon payment of the claims or balances, and the attorneys for the plaintiffs shall execute to the defendants the proper releases and discontinuance of these suits without cost or allowance against the City and County. Section 4 fixes the time within which the examiners are to complete their labors at six months, and during that time they are to examine all claims for the publication of all ordinances, proceedings, resolutions, notices, &c., of every department of the City Government, and all subordinate parts of the same. Section 5 provides that the Examiners have power to send for persons and papers, and have a place provided for their meetings. If any papers, files, or vouchers, or copies thereof, cannot be produced, the claimant or claimants may furnish the best verified proof of their contents that they may be able to produce.

THE HAWKINS-HASTINGS DIFFICULTY.

The adjourned hearing on the bill relating to the claims of newspapers against the City took place before the Senate Committee on Cities this morning. The proceedings were rather of a desultory character, most of those present, being the same persons as were in attendance yesterday, having something to say. Mr. Whittemore offered some evidence and made some statements which he omitted yesterday. Mr. M. B. Field spoke for the *Herald*, asking that a law be passed taking the power of auditing these claims from the hands of Controller Green. The editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Democrat* alleged that the only reason why his claim had not been allowed was because he had criticized Controller Green, while Mr. H. C. Page, of the *Era*, demanded that justice be done to the Republican Press, which was denied them now under Democratic officials. Mr. Hawkins added some remarks on his side, in reply. While he was speaking, Mr. Hugh Hastings, who occupied a chair near him, rose a little excitedly, and exclaimed, "Don't make misstatements, Sir; don't make misstatements." At the same time he pressed down Mr. Hawkins' extended arm, and edged close to him in a rather hostile manner. Mr. Hawkins started back, exclaiming, "Don't strike me, you vagabond!" "Vagabond!" retorted Mr. Hastings. "Do you call me a vagabond?" and he gave his opponent a back-handed slap in the face. Of course, there was a good deal of confusion in the room, everybody starting up, and all talking at once. Mr. Woodin growled "Here, here; be quiet," and stilled the noise. Mr. Hastings shortly after left the room.

Exploring Expedition in Southern Utah and Other Territories.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 22.—An exploring expedition to operate in Southern Utah, Colorado, New-Mexico, and North-eastern Arizona leaves from this city, Denver, Santa Fé, and Wingate in May and June. The explorations will be west of the hundredth meridian. Extensive preparations are being made, including a military detail to escort the different sections of the expedition from the points named.

Explosion of a Boiler in Boston.

BOSTON, April 22.—This afternoon an old upright portable boiler, used in hoisting goods from the English steamer at Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, exploded. The engineer, Thomas Robinson, was scalded to the extent that his recovery is very doubtful. Six others were slightly injured. A man named Sullivan, an eighth of a mile from the wharf, was injured by a bar of iron thrown by the explosion.

Gasmen's Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The strike of the stokers at the gas-works has been attended with no disturbance. The places of the strikers have been filled. A guard of fifteen to twenty police was around the works last night, and will be continued to-night as a precautionary measure.

Murder in Chicago by a Jealous Barber.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—William Brown, a colored barber, finding one of his colored employes, named Jesse Jones, visiting his sick wife last night, became violently enraged, and seizing a heavy iron skillet, he beat Jones over the head in a terrible manner. Jones died this morning. The murderer has been arrested. It is alleged jealousy prompted Brown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Riots in Frankfort—Twelve Killed and Forty Wounded—All About the Price of Beer.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—The rioting in this city yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of beer. The disorderly demonstrations lasted until midnight, and the troops were pelted with stones several times during the evening. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters and there was much plundering. During the conflict which took place, twelve persons were killed and forty wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

Opening Day of the Epsom Spring Meeting.

LONDON, April 22.—The Epsom Spring meeting commenced to-day. The city and suburban handicap was won by Mornington, Cremorne was second and Bertram third. The betting just previous to the start was forty to one against Mornington, nine to two against Cremorne, and twelve to one against Bertram. Twenty-five horses ran.

The following is a summary of the race: The city and suburban handicap of 15 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; about one mile and a quarter; 129 subscribers.

Mr. Brayley's c. h. Mornington, by Arthur Wellesley, out of Blondella, five years old—1.

Mr. Savile's c. c. Cremorne, by Parmesan, out of Rigolboche, four years old—2.

Mr. A. C. Barclay's c. c. Bertram, by the Duke, out of Constance, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, four years old—3.

Recall of the Atcheen Expedition of the Dutch—Losses.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Penang, under date of to-day, announces that the Dutch expedition against Atcheen has been recalled to Padang. Outbreaks are apprehended at other parts of the Island of Sumatra.

THE HAGUE, April 22.—The Minister of the Colonies to-day informed the Chamber of Deputies that the Dutch losses during the campaign against the Atcheenese, on the island of Sumatra, were seven officers and and thirty-eight men killed, and thirty-five officers and 383 men wounded.

Carlists Repulsed—Death of the Wife of President Figueras.

MADRID, April 22.—Some of the adherents of Don Carlos, yesterday made an attack on the Alcalde of Figueras, in the Province of Gerona. A number of the people of the town armed themselves and rallied to the support of the authorities, driving off the insurgents.

In consequence of the death of the wife of President Figueras, which occurred last evening, His Excellency has temporarily ceased to exercise the functions of his office. Señor Pi y Margalls, Minister of the Interior, will act as President until Señor Figueras assumes his duties.

Opposition to the Appointment of an Acting President in Madrid.

MADRID, April 22.—Differences have arisen between the Government and the Permanent Committee of the Assembly, growing out of the appointment by the former of Señor Pi y Margall to act as President during the absence of Señor Figueras. The committee claim that the Government, in making the appointment, has exceeded its powers.

Property of a French Official Seized till his Accounts are Settled—Execution of Arab Chiefs.

PARIS, April 22.—The authorities of the Audit Office have seized the property of M. Janvier de la Motte, and will hold it until he has rendered his accounts to the Government.

A dispatch from Algiers says four insurgent Arabian chiefs have been executed at Constantine.

Presentation of Plate to Baron Itajuba by the United States Minister at Paris.

PARIS, April 22.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, the United States Minister, to-day presented to Baron de Itajuba, the Brazilian Ambassador, on behalf of the American Government, two cases of silver plate, in recognition of the ability and impartiality with which he discharged his duties as a member of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. Baron de Itajuba, in reply to the remarks made by Mr. Washburne, acknowledged gracefully the compliment bestowed upon him by the United States Government.

Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister at London, was present on the occasion.

The Forthcoming Election in Paris—Excitement Increasing.

PARIS, April 22.—The election to fill the vacancy in the National Assembly from this city, which will take place on Sunday next, is already causing much excitement. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to induce M. Barodet to retire from the contest. M. Eugene Pelletan, the eminent French writer and politician, is supporting Count de Remusat.

Atlantic Cable Tolls to be Increased Instead of Decreased.

LONDON, April 22.—It is probable that the reduction in the Atlantic cable tariffs, which, it was announced some time ago, would go into effect on the 1st of May, will not take place, but that an advance in the rates will be made instead.

Extensive Fire in Owingsville, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 22.—An extensive fire at Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., last night, destroyed the livery stables of James Stone and J. A. Lee; the dry-goods stores of W. H. Dougherty & Co., and G. W. Barnes; the saddlery shops of Henry Scott and James Finklin; the law offices of Mr. Nesbit and Judge Ands, and several dwellings. The loss is not stated. The insurance is light. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Delaware Volunteers' Battle-Flags Presented to the Historical Society.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22.—To-night the battle-flags of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of the Delaware Volunteers were presented to the Historical Society of this State, at the Grand Opera-house, before the Wilmington Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Historical Society, and a large audience. A number of prominent persons from abroad were present, including Major-Gen. Hancock, Gens. Bingham, King, Heffman, and Venable. Ex-Judge Hall presided, and Gen. Hancock, on behalf of the Grand Army, presented the colors in a brief speech. Mr. William C. Spruance received the colors for the society in an eloquent speech, reviewing the record of the Delaware soldiers in the war of the rebellion, and promising that their battle-flags would be preserved and cared for by the society. Short and appropriate speeches were then made by Gens. King, Heffman, Bingham, and others, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction by Bishop Lee. Letters were read from President Grant, Admiral Porter, Gov. Dix, Gov. Hartranft, and others, regretting their inability to be present. After the presentation a banquet was given at the Clayton House in honor of Gen. Hancock, which was attended by all the prominent visitors from abroad.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Election of a Centennial Board of Finance.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—A meeting was held to-day for the election of a Centennial Board of Finance. At noon, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley called the meeting to order. Ex-Gov. Bigler was elected President of the meeting, and delivered a brief address. The act of Congress authorizing the election was read, and the voting began. The polls will close at 4 o'clock P. M. The following gentlemen will be elected, as scarcely any others are being voted for: For Directors of the Board of Finance, from Philadelphia—John Welsh, William Sellers, Samuel M. Felton, Joseph Patterson, J. Edgar Thomson, Daniel M. Fox, William V. McKean, Joseph Wharton, Edwin H. Fitler, Thomas Cochran, Clement M. Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, James M. Robb, Henry C. Lea, and Edward J. Steel. Also the following: Robert M. Patton, of Alabama; Benjamin F. Allen, of Iowa; John Cummins, of Massachusetts; A. S. Hewitt, of New-Jersey; William H. Appleton, of New-York; A. B. Bellock, of Ohio; Charles W. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; John Gorham, of Rhode Island; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; and C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin.

LATER.—The ticket of the Centennial Board of Finance above given, was elected. The tellers completed their labors at 10 o'clock. The highest number of votes or shares polled was 21,664.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 23—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer that was Monday night central over Missouri is now apparently over Kentucky and North Carolina; southerly winds continue in the South Atlantic States; north-easterly winds in the New-England States; the pressure has risen decidedly in the North-west, with cold northerly winds and clear weather; it has fallen on the Western Gulf coast and risen in the interior of the South-west, with northerly winds; north-east winds, cloudy and threatening weather are reported from the Middle Atlantic States, and with rain in the Ohio Valley. Snow has been generally reported from Lake Erie and Western Pennsylvania; the temperature has fallen over the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, Lake Erie, and the upper lakes, so far as heard from; it has risen somewhat in the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer extend on Wednesday eastward over the South Atlantic States; for the eastern Gulf States, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For the South Atlantic Coast, easterly winds, cloudy, and possibly rain. For the Middle States and lower lakes, north-east winds, cloudy and threatening weather, clearing away by Wednesday evening in Michigan and on Lake Erie; for the upper lakes continued northerly winds and clear weather; for New-England northerly winds and increased cloudy weather. Cautionary signals continue during Tuesday night at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Cape May, and Baltimore.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 39°; 9 A. M., 41°; 12 M., 38°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 41°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 40°; average temperature yesterday, 39⅞°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal tenders outstanding are $358,111,655.

John Dorsey, aged seventy years, was drowned in Kinderhook Lake on Monday.

William Jordan, of Webster, Me., aged seventy years, hanged himself yesterday morning.

The physicians of Hon. James Brooks pronounced his condition yesterday morning to be very critical.

Wm. J. Bryan, a boy, is on trial for the murder of Ah Hing, a Chinaman, in San Francisco.

The old Board of Directors of the Monroe and Toledo Railroad was re-elected in Detroit, Mich., yesterday.

The following is the General Term Calendar for Wednesday, April 23: Nos. 225, 42, 74, 97, 132, 219, 226, 233, 231, 236, 239 and 245.

Thomas H. Lewis, known under many aliases, was yesterday convicted of burglary by the Superior Criminal Court in Boston.

Capt. Franklin, from the New-London Naval station, is ordered to the command of the Wabash, on the European station.

Nearly all the livery-stables in San Francisco are closed, and car travel is greatly impeded, on account of the horse disease.

The Watertown (N. Y.) *Morning Dispatch* is authentically informed that Wm. M. Tweed is now at Kingston, Ontario, stopping at the Anglo-American Hotel.

A dog-fight at Lynn, yesterday, resulted in the arrest of Harry Jennings and Thomas Thornton, the two "principals," who were fined $75 each, with costs, in the Police Court.

The trial of Albert H. Smith for the murder of Charles H. Sackett, at Westfield, Mass., on the 20th of November last, began before the Supreme Court in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

James O'Donnell, a convict, escaped from the Massachusetts State Prison on Monday, by dashing through the gate while employed in the outer prison yard, but he was soon recaptured.

Penekese Island, near New-Bedford, was on Monday deeded to Prof. Agassiz for a natural history school, by Mr. John Anderson, of New-York, who also gives $50,000 to endow the school.

Dr. Lindeman, Director of the Mint, states that the dies for the new trade dollar will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury in a week, and the coin be ready for issue by June next.

Francis Hughes was yesterday convicted, in Providence, R. I., of the murder of his wife by stamping, kicking and beating her last November, in Lincoln, R. I., and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Harrison Ludington, Republican, was elected Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday, by 1,206 majority, to fill a vacancy caused by the ineligibility of the candidate chosen at the regular election.

R. D. Bogart was before the court-martial at Mare Island yesterday on the charge of embezzling $28,000, and deserting from the navy. He asked, through counsel, to have the case continued till to-day.

The grain in store in Chicago is, in bushels: Wheat, 2,182,119; corn, 5,396,806; oats, 1,776,585; rye, 295,656; barley, 304,804. There are on board vessels in the harbor, in bushels: Wheat, 175,965; corn, 1,761,702.

The balances in the United States Treasury, to-day, were: Currency, $3,000,727; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,555,000; coin, $74,800,159, including $25,275,700 in coin certificates.

William Shield's stables, Franklin-street, Philadelphia, were burned last night. They contained forty horses, all of which were saved, except one. Loss, $6,000. Mr. Shield's house in Perth-street was damaged by fire and water.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—The following is the statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing-house on Monday morning, April 21:

Capital			$48,350,00[illegible]
Loans	$117,965,000	Decrease	$618,300
Specie	338,700	Decrease	31,400
Legal tenders	8,424,300	Decrease	27,300
Due from other banks	19,162,600	Increase	627,400
Due to other banks	16,329,100	Decrease	394,300
Deposits	45,942,200	Decrease	294,300
Circulation	25,598,200	Decrease	30,300

Improper Use of a New-York Congressman's Frank Reported.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 21.

The name of W. R. Roberts, member of Congress, of New-York, is being used to frank over the country the circulars of a dirty, robbing scheme, that is being perpetrated under the name of Dr. J. M. Cruse & Sons, No. 323 Bowery, New-York. It is the old dodge of "love charm," "that will not fail to act in any case, male or female," &c. Of course the circular directs that the cash must be sent with the order. There is no doubt of these circulars, under seal, being sent all over the country, the envelope bearing the name of Roberts instead of a postage-stamp.

WASHINGTON.

Preservation of the Peace in Louisiana—The Advisory Board Vacancies—The Latest Swindle.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The intelligence from Louisiana received here reports everything quiet, and a better feeling prevailing. The Governor will probably make a general requisition on the President for United States troops to protect the public peace. In accordance with the instructions of the acting Secretary of War to Gen. Emory, published on Sunday, the interpretation given in those instructions to the comprehensive order of the President of March 5 is very generally commended here as discreet and conservative, and as confining the exercise of military power strictly to the modes and channels prescribed by the civil law.

SENATOR BOUTWELL'S RESIDENCE.

Senator Boutwell has leased the handsome new residence just finished by H. W. Burchell, Esq., at the corner of L-street and Vermont-avenue, and will occupy it at the opening of the next session of Congress. This house is situated in a most eligible quarter of the city, and will make a very comfortable yet unpretentious residence for the new Senator from Massachusetts.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD.

The Associated Press, as represented at Washington, has a bad habit of discrediting important news which it does not happen to furnish. Because the clerks have not yet made out the commissions of the new members of the Civil Service Advisory Board, the impression is put forth that such appointments have not been made. The action of the President and Secretary of State certainly ought to be official, and they have acted by notifying Messrs. Eaton and Shellabarger of their appointment.

THE PARDEE-SUTTON SWINDLE.

B. S. Pardee and A. Schuyler Sutton were brought before the Police Court to-day, by their counsel. They waived an examination, as the case would in any event have to come before a higher court before disposed of. The charge was that of illegally using the United States Mails to defraud various persons. Mr. Harrington said the Government did not care to press that case at present, but he proposed to hold the prisoners on other charges, which would be prepared in due time. He asked that the bail be fixed at $10,000 for Pardee and $5,000 for Sutton, which the Court did. Counsel for the prisoners complained of these amounts as equivalent to indefinite commitment, but it was without avail, and both the prisoners went back to jail. Several letters have been received by the Postmaster-General, returning the circulars and making inquiries as to whether the thing was a swindle.

The Senate Committee on the Revision of the Laws, of which Senator Conkling is Chairman, has been in session two days, with Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, and Ransom present. The members of the late House Committee, viz.: Messrs. Butler, Poland, and Leach, also met the Senate Committee informally, and they have been jointly engaged in examining and revising the work of the Commissioners for the codification of the laws of the United States. The committees will meet the Commissioners in joint session on Thursday next. Prior to adjournment the Senate Committee will provide for a very thorough and especial scrutiny of the work done thus far, with a view to present the result to Congress next December for enactment into law.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

The first colored graduate of the Law School of this District was to-day admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

Commissioner Douglas has issued orders to all assessors of internal revenue to turn over all papers in their respective districts to the collectors, except those showing the list of persons indebted, which will be sent to the department. This order is issued preparatory to abolishing the office of assessor, which will be done on the 20th of May, in accordance with the late act of Congress. After that date assessments will be made at the Internal Revenue office.

PENSIONS TO INDIANS.

The Pension Office is now prepared to receive applications under the late law from such of the Indians as served in the late war in the Union army, and sustained injuries entitling them to pensions.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A dispatch received to-day from Secretary Belknap mentions that he and Gen. Sheridan and party were at Ringgold Barracks, on the Rio Grande, and would leave to-morrow for Brownsville. They were all well. They will take the steamer from Brazos Santiago on the 28th inst. for New-Orleans.

ALLEGED SALES OF VIENNA COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

It is ascertained at an official source that Minister Jay and Thomas McElrath, in addition to being instructed to examine fully into the charge of the sale of sites for restaurants on the American grounds of the Vienna Exposition, have just been instructed by telegraph to extend their examination to the charge, recently made, of the sale of commissionerships. They have the power to suspend any commissioner thus implicated. The power of removal rests with the President.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Fifth Triennial Convention of the Churches of the Interior and North-west.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—The fifth triennial convention of Congregational Churches of the interior and north-west, representing about 1,000 societies, met here to-day in the Theological Seminary. About 300 delegates, lay and clerical, were in attendance. The convention organized by the election of Rev. O. D. Dean, of Michigan, President; Rev. M. K. Cross, of Iowa, and Charles Peabody, of Missouri, Vice-Presidents; Rev. W. B. Holyoke, Chicago; H. M. Casey, Racine; Rev. J. B. Fairbank, of Indiana, Secretaries.

The reports of the standing committees were received, read, and referred to subcommittees appointed by the convention for examination. They will be reported back to-morrow, and will then be discussed. Important papers bearing upon the various interests of the church will also be read to-morrow. The report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise, although estimates of funds aggregating $220,000 were submitted, as needed for the further benefit of the institution.

The Wheat Prospect in Illinois.

A correspondent of the Bloomington *Pantagraph* has recently been through Morgan, Greene, Macoupin, and Jersey Counties, Illinois, and reports that the Winter wheat throughout the last three named districts, owing to the late copious and seasonable rains, looks exceedingly promising. Much of it that was thought to have been "Winter-killed" looks as well as the best, and the prospect now is that, with no unforeseen accident, the usual crop will be harvested the coming Summer.

ERIE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Legislative Committee Yesterday—How Gen. Barlow Disposed of the Retainer.

The Legislative committee engaged in the investigation of Erie matters reassembled yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with Mr. Babcock as President, and Messrs. Wight and Lincoln being present. Mr. Albert Stickney acted as counsel for the committee, S. L. M. Barlow and Col. Burnett for the Erie Company, and James C. Carter for Attorney-General Barlow, who was also present.

The first two hours of the morning session were wasted, in consequence of the witnesses that had been summoned not attending. A number of respectable persons were gathered, however, in the committee-room, evidently called together through curiosity.

Col. Burnett then made a proposition that the Erie Company desired formally to announce to the committee that if there was any point covered by the resolution under which the committee was acting, or touched upon during the investigation, with reference to the accounts or present management of the Erie Railway, upon which the committee might desire further information and proof, or in regard to which the committee had any doubt as to the propriety and legality of the action of the company, the company was ready and willing to furnish the same, but respectfully asked that the committee would designate the particular point or matter, if any there be, in relation to which any doubt existed, in order that the same might be cleared up by further or corroborative testimony which the company were ready to produce.

The Chairman said the difficulty that now existed was that the committe would have to close their report by to-day, and there would be no time to make further investigation into the accounts.

Mr. Wight thought the proposition put the committee in a false position, as it would intimate that the committee had not done their duty in examining the books.

S. L. M. Barlow said the proposition was merely intended to cover the fact that if the committee found, on making up their report, they desired any further figures or copies of accounts, the company would be willing to furnish the same, so as to aid the committee in the work.

Mr. Lincoln objected to the proposition as it was worded, and thought it should have been put in better, as it was now too late for the committee to go into a more thorough examination of the accounts.

Mr. Barlow wished to know if there was any point in the accounts on which the committee desired further information.

Mr. Lincoln replied that from the evidence before the committee there was nothing to show but that, under the present administration, the books of the company had been accurately kept, and the question of the system of accounts, as kept by the Erie Company, was a matter with which the committee had nothing to do.

The proposition thereupon to withdraw the proposition was mostly agreed to, and the committee with any further information that might be desired.

GEN. BARLOW'S RETAINER.

Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Company, put in evidence a copy of the proceedings of the board in reference to the letter received from Gen. Barlow, as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, held Oct. 8, 1872, the following action was had:

The President read a letter from Attorney-General Barlow in regard to certain entries in the company's books of sums paid to him, amounting to $12,000, stating that he did not intend to receive any portion thereof, and asking that the explanation be made of the facts in the case on the books of the company, when it was

Resolved, That the letter be entered on the minutes and a proper reference to it and to the proceedings of the Board be placed on the books of the company, and the President be instructed to inform Gen. Barlow thereof.

LETTER OF GEN. BARLOW.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
No. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

To the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have just been told that the books of your company contain entries of certain sums paid to me—the last on April 4, 1873, and the first on April 13.

These items are in the account of Gen. Sickles with the road, so I am informed.

These entries gives false impression which I hasten to correct.

In October last I was applied to by Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd, and Swan, representing the Booth & Raphael stockholders, and afterward by Gen. Sickles, representing the Messrs. Bacon (these as I understood), to assist them in an action to oust the then directors of the Erie Railway Company, which action could only be brought by the Attorney-General.

Having that irregularities and mismanagement existed, and many accusations, some of which were made under my direction, and has been by me compared with the original.

Jan. [illegible] A. B. MACDONOUGH,
April 22, 1873. Secretary of the Erie Railway.

The committee decided to enter the foregoing document in full on the stenographers' notes, so as to become part of the record.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD STANTON EVANS.

Richard Stanton Evans, of London and Croydon, England, was called, and testified that he had been subpœnaed, and did not voluntarily offer his testimony. Witness then said he was engaged in operating loans on the London market, and had had a large connection with negotiating Erie loans in association with Bischoffsheim & Co. He had had a longer connection with the Atlantic and Great Western securities. Before the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, the securities were neglected, and the reorganization was to establish American credit. Mr. McHenry was the principal person interested in the road, and he repeatedly said he would not leave the road until the securities were again made valuable, as he had induced many persons to invest their money in the road. The only arrangement between McHenry and Bischoffsheim & Co. was merely that of principals operating in the same kind of stock. There were many persons in London who were considered stock operators, and who are followed by the people who invest in "rubbish stock," in the hope of their one day becoming good. Many invested in Erie stock under such circumstances. It was understood that if Gould could be overthrown the value of American railway securities could be raised, and Bischoffsheim & Co. could thereby make money. McHenry's object was to improve the general credit of American railway securities, and incidentally improve the stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. By securing a good management for the Erie Railway, he thought it would restore credit; and there were plenty of persons who would assist in building up the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, if they thought they could get a fair share of contracts. The Erie shares are held by persons scattered all over Great Britain. Witness had no proof, nor did he believe the statement, that virtually the shares of both railways were held by the same parties. But he would not object to hold shares of both roads, if they could be worked advantageously together. Atlantic and Great Western Railway common stock would, in his opinion, suffer by any amalgamation with the Erie. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway has no other outlet except through the Erie, and a proper traffic arrangement should be made. The action of buying stocks, so as to control Erie road, could not be done in England as shares have to be bought through the medium of dealers, and "corners" could not be formed. The fact is that the Atlantic and Great Western stockholders could not control the Erie stock in England in any way, as it would be impossible for any such combination to be formed—the holders being scattered all over the whole of Great Britain. He hoped to see the day when the whole of America would look as much after the welfare of the Atlantic and Great Western Road as they apparently do now for Erie. He had no knowledge of McHenry holding any stock in the Erie Road. In fact, the witness thought he did not hold any of the stock. Such a state of feeling existed in England against Gould, about the time of the proposed plan of overthrow, that any fair measures would have been adopted, so far as money was concerned, to secure his overthrow. Witness had benefited already by the change, in the result of his negotiations of American securities. The impression in England was that it would be difficult to get any gentleman to sit as the Erie Board, and the new board were looked upon as patriots in forming it. It was considered patriotism to save the country's credit. The shares had improved shortly before Gould's overthrow, in consequence of the expected action of an investigating committee; and many of the shares were bought at 25. There were always plenty of persons ready to buy the stock at a fourth or fifth of its face value. Witness had not seen the Bischoffsheim contract; but had heard that the commission was two and a half per cent. The first issue of the consolidated bonds was the preliminary step toward the restoration of the credit of the Erie Road; and, under the circumstances, witness did not think the same could have been done again. Witness had heard of the claim of Bischoffsheim & Co. for $80,000, and thought it a fair claim, as the money expended by them had greatly benefited the Erie credit. He had no knowledge of any attempt of the Erie shareholders to secure a lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Road. The Erie shareholders are legion, and their business in London is conducted by a transfer agent, registrar, and transfer clerk. Witness had no knowledge that McHenry held all the proxies of the English stockholders at the last July election; and witness believed that the proxies this year would be handed to Mr. Watson. The English stockholders had some discernment, and have some little desire to get twenty shillings for a sovereign. While the Erie Company paying a dividend, there would be no trouble to maintain its credit in England. Some of the stockholders thought the dividend should have been larger, and that all renewals should have been carried to capital account. Erie shareholders are distinct persons—the shares not being held by one or two men—and they desire to have a fair profit on their investment. It would be impossible to trace the bonds of the Erie or the Atlantic and Great Western roads, as they are scattered all over Europe; nor would it be possible to get the holders around a table to consider any plan whereby one party should benefit at the expense of another. Witness knew George McHenry, the brother of James McHenry. As one time the former was bitterly opposed to the latter, and was almost considered an enemy; but latterly any little series has ceased to exist, and his influence is not considered of any particular importance.

HORACE F. CLARK RECALLED.

Horace F. Clark said the Railway Consolidation law of this State was passed in 1869, and prohibited the consolidation of parallel lines, but does not prohibit the leasing of parallel lines. The only act authorizing the leasing of lines was passed in April, 1839, and the stockholders under it have no voice in the matter, the power being vested in the directory. A majority of the board could lease a line in this State in direct opposition to the stockholders, but in the Western States it required a vote of the stockholders. The law was recently passed in Ohio prohibiting the Atlantic and Great Western Railway from leasing the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road. Some reasonable restriction law should be had in this State to protect minority interests. Witness was present at Albany in 1872, during the discussion of the Alvord bill. George O. Jones and Horace Havens had the bill before the committee. Witness did not believe any other influence than arguments was used to operate on the minds of that committee, and the assertion that money had been used was nothing but a slander. The honest conviction of the witness was that not one dollar had been used to influence the Legislative Committee, and their report was based on the result of a fair inquiry into the merits. A pro rata freight bill would be destructive to railroad interests, and had always been looked upon with terror. Witness looked on the Pro Rata bill as a striking measure, and compared it to the action of brigands, who demanded ransom for a daughter taken prisoner. If the ransom was not paid, the daughter would lose her ears or fingers, and finally her head; and, if money was not paid—not to legislators, but to the lobbyists—the interests of the road would be ruined and the people deprived of a valuable route of travel.

The witness then went into the details of the evils that would have resulted from the Pro Rata bill.

Mr. Lincoln said the subject was interesting, but thought it beyond the scope of that committee.

Witness resumed: Not one shilling was expended to his knowledge, or with his consent, in the matter of the Pro Rata bill, or any other bill while in Albany. A letter was received by him from George McHenry (who took it for granted that witness was interested in the matter he was connected with railroad interests) advising him against the leasing of the Erie Road to the Atlantic and Great Western. Witness took no action in the matter. Witness had no knowledge of any such proposals, for he looked upon a proposal of this kind as so gross an outrage on the stockholders of the Erie Road that it could not for one moment be entertained by so sensible a board as the present one. The following is the letter:

NO. 26 WALBROOK, }
LONDON, March 29, 1873. }

H. F. Clark, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: When writing you a couple of weeks ago, I was not aware that the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis had been leased by its new directors to the Atlantic and Great Western; nor are you perhaps aware that the Erie line is to be leased to the same involved concern. I advised Mr. Bancker that I had all the proofs of its fraudulent insolvency.

My friend, Mr. Robert G. Randall, of Philadelphia, leaves per this steamer. He has important information, and if he is not otherwise retained I would advise your communicating with him if you wish the lease upset.

Yours truly,
GEORGE MCHENRY.

P. S.—Randall will be at Brevoort House for part of a day.

To various members of the committee—Witness had seen Mr. Dutcher in Albany. Dutcher was greatly interested in cattle yards, and had therefore a heavy interest in railroad bills. If Mr. Barber could satisfy Dutcher that the investment of money would secure certain results, witness had no doubt Dutcher would pay it, although it might be was a large sum. He knew of ransoms being paid to prevent offensive railway measures being passed, or in some instances to forestall their introduction. He thought the strikes were made by outside parties under the pretense of influencing public opinion, and in many cases were applied to influence the public Press. Witness knew nothing of the other having expended money for the use of Senators, as testified to by Gen. Diven. Witness' opinion was that a dividend should have been declared by the Erie Road if the money had been earned, but not otherwise, and that permanent improvements should be applied to construction.

The witness then went into a detailed statement of what should be charged to construction, and what should be posted to the account for current expenses; but said that different roads had different systems. The Grand Central Depot did not, he said, increase the business of the road; but it was a permanent improvement, and should not be deducted from the current earnings. The same would apply to iron or stone bridges taking the place of wooden ones.

The Chairman desired Mr. Watson to furnish the committee with a statement showing the inaccuracies that existed between the published statement in the July report and the actual state of the Erie accounts up to that time. Mr. Watson said the accounts, before he became President, were kept in a very incorrect manner, and were far from reliable; but he would instruct the auditor to furnish a statement to show where the inaccuracies existed.

Gen. Barlow said he was sorry that Mr. Gould and Gen. Hays had not appeared before the committee, as they had both been alluded to by Mr. Shearman. It had been his (Barlow's) desire that both of these persons should attend and be thoroughly examined, although not as his witnesses.

The Chairman said the Sergeant-at-Arms had tried Gen. Hays a dozen times, but Gen. Hays was reported to be at Hartford, and Mr. Gould had failed to keep his promise to attend.

The committee then adjourned, until this afternoon at Albany.

Some time after the committee had adjourned and left the committee-room, Mr. Gould arrived, and stated that he had been out of town, but had come, as he thought in time, to give his testimony.

Delinquent Policemen.

Patrolmen Patrick Boyle, First Precinct; Charles Dyruff and Thomas J. Waters, Fourteenth Precinct; Thomas F. Brady and Michael Ryan, Twenty-seventh Precinct, and John Killalea, Twenty-eighth Precinct, were arraigned before Commissioner Bosworth yesterday for having, on the night of the 18th inst., abandoned their post of duty, at the Metropolitan Gasworks, and gatened a lager-beer saloon near by, where they indulged in drinking beer. The facts charged against these men were proven, and they will doubtless be dismissed the force.

Church Union in Brooklyn.

The congregations of the First Baptist Church in Nassau-street, near Fulton, and the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, have voted to consolidate the two associations into one. As soon as $40,000 above the present assets of the two churches have been raised the Pierrepont-street edifice will be torn down, to make way for the new building, which will be known as the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Comparative Length, Breadth, Depth, and Tonnage of the English and French Steamers.

As a matter of interest we have had prepared a statement of the various length, breadth, depth, and tonnage of the English, and French, and German steamships, now running regularly across the Atlantic. The figures will be found interesting, as showing the relative average measurements of the various lines.

The list was prepared from statements furnished by the several resident agents, and with the assistance of *Lloyd's American Register*. The names and dimensions of all steamships now in the trade are given. A new steamship named the Montana will be added to the Guion line during the Summer. The Britannic, of the White Star line, will arrive here in the Fall. The England, of the National line, is now at Liverpool undergoing reconstruction. She is to be lengthened and new boilers, &c., will replace the present ones. The French, Baltic Lloyd and Cardiff lines will also shortly add new steamers to their several fleets. The new steamship Pennsylvania, the pioneer of the State line between New-York and Glasgow, is expected to arrive here about the end of this month.

The following is the table referred to:

ANCHOR LINE.

Name of Steam-ship.	Year Built.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tonnage.
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Anglia	1870	325.3	35.0	22.5	2,142
Australia	1870	324.6	35.2	22.5	2,141
Alexandria	1870	300.5	33.3	22.6	1,630
Assyria	1871	300.5	33.3	22.6	1,630
Caledonia	1871	306.0	34.0	22.0	2,053
California	1872	361.5	40.5	31.0	4,227
Castalia	1872	306.0	34.0	29.2	2,200
Columbia	1867	283.3	38.7	22.3	1,698
Europa	1868	290.4	33.6	22.9	1,701
Iowa	1854	315.0	34.0	24.0	2,114
Ismailia	1870	300.5	33.3	22.6	1,630
Indian	1869	311.6	36.7	23.6	2,166
Italia	1873	320.0	38.0	26.0	2,451
Olympia	1872	307.1	34.6	21.8	2,061
Trinacria	1871	359.0	34.4	22.0	3,291
Victoria	1872	360.0	40.1	24.2	3,242
	CUNARD LINE.				
Abyssinia	1868	363.5	42.2	26.5	3,000
Algeria	1870	363.8	42.3	26.8	3,047
Atalanta	1871	341.7	42.1	29.5	2,814
Cuba	1864	338.2	42.4	27.9	2,832
Java	1865	337.1	42.9	27.9	2,980
Parthia	1870	370.5	40.4	34.3	2,879
Russia	1867	358.5	43.0	27.5	2,937
Scotia	1862	379.0	47.8	30.5	3,898
Aleppo	1865	292.5	38.2	26.2	2,039
Alias	1860	276.9	36.3	26.1	1,780
Batavia	1870	327.4	39.3	26.6	2,579
China	1865	376.2	44.4	27.6	2,549
Helia	1871	338.7	36.4	23.6	2,180
Kedar	1860	275.8	36.2	25.7	1,077
Malta	1865	363.1	39.3	25.0	2,229
Parthenon	1860	324.0	39.2	25.8	2,599
Morocco	1861	275.5	36.2	25.8	1,677
Olympus	1860	340.0	36.6	25.8	2,183
Palmyra	1866	290.8	38.0	26.1	2,068
Samaria	1869	320.0	39.5	26.6	2,633
Scotia	1860	360.0	39.2	26.3	2,339
Sidon	1861	275.8	36.3	25.8	1,627
Tarifa	1865	292.5	36.2	26.2	2,039
Trinidad	1872	307.5	34.2	24.6	1,752
	INMAN LINE.				
City of London	1863	374.0	40.0	28.1	2,975
City of Montreal	1871	422.0	44.0	35.5	4,451
City of Bristol	1870	369.4	40.6	27.4	3,000
City of Brussels	1871	413.0	40.6	36.0	3,706
City of Brooklyn	1869	375.0	42.0	27.0	2,911
City of Paris	1866	416.0	41.0	28.0	3,081
City of New-York	1865	390.0	40.0	28.0	2,469
City of Antwerp	1867	350.0	40.0	26.0	2,469
City of Baltimore	1855	345.0	38.0	25.0	2,323
City of Limerick	1855	340.0	34.0	30.0	2,540
City of Washington	1855	377.0	40.0	25.0	2,806
	FRENCH LINE.				
Pereire	1866	371.0	43.0	33.0	3,014
St-Laurent	1857	375.0	44.0	32.0	3,847
Ville de Havre	1865	345.0	49.0	45.0	5,086
Ville du Paris	1867	371.0	43.0	33.0	3,014
Washington	1869	346.0	44.0	31.0	3,284
	HAMBURG LINE.				
Allemania	1865	320.0	40.0	26.0	3,000
Bavaria	1856	280.0	40.0	28.0	2,400
Borussia	1855	307.7	40.0	28.0	2,400
Cimbria	1870	329.8	42.2	33.0	3,000
Frisia	1873	350.3	40.0	33.4	3,500
Germania	1871	327.0	40.2	31.0	3,000
Hammonia	1867	300.0	40.0	33.0	2,900
Holsatia	1863	340.0	40.0	33.0	3,500
Saxonia	1858	333.0	43.0	33.0	2,600
Silesia	1869	340.0	40.0	37.0	3,000
Teutonia	1856	297.3	37.0	25.0	2,400
Thuringia	1870	340.0	41.0	31.0	3,000
Vandalia	1871	340.0	40.2	30.0	3,000
Westphalia	1868	340.0	40.0	33.0	3,000
	NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S LINE.				
America	1863	320.0	40.0	25.0	2,975
Bremen	1858	318.0	40.0	26.0	3,342
Donau	1868	365.0	40.0	35.0	3,342
Deutchland	1866	328.0	40.0	26.0	3,282
Hansa	1865	327.3	40.3	27.5	2,937
Hermann	1865	332.9	40.3	25.6	3,120
Hanover	1869	318.0	34.0	28.0	2,584
Koln	1870	293.0	38.9	27.7	2,582
Mosel	1872	360.0	40.0	31.0	3,342
Main	1865	365.0	40.0	35.0	3,342
New-York	1868	318.0	40.0	25.0	2,688
Rhein	1868	332.0	40.8	26.6	3,342
Strasbourg	1872	350.0	39.0	31.0	3,071
Weser	1867	357.0	41.0	28.0	3,253
	GUION LINE.				
Idaho	1869	345.3	43.4	27.5	3,090
Manhattan	1867	357.0	42.5	27.6	2,978
Minnesota	1867	335.4	42.5	27.8	2,975
Nevada	1869	345.6	43.4	27.8	3,090
Wyoming	1870	366.2	43.2	28.8	3,336
Wisconsin	1870	366.0	43.0	36.0	3,729
	WHITE STAR LINE.				
Adriatic	1872	450.0	41.0	32.0	3,602
Baltic	1871	420.0	40.3	31.4	3,707
Celtic	1872	437.0	40.3	32.4	3,888
Oceanic	1871	440.0	41.0	33.0	3,707
Republic	1872	437.0	41.0	32.0	3,707
	NATIONAL LINE.				
Canada	1872	391.6	41.3	35.2	4,276
Denmark	1868	342.0	43.0	28.0	3,724
England	1868	767.0	42.0	27.0	3,441
Erin	1864	340.0	41.0	25.0	4,040
Egypt	1871	450.6	44.0	36.0	5,089
France	1867	394.0	42.0	28.0	3,676
Greece	1872	390.7	41.3	35.3	4,310
Holland	1863	395.0	40.8	33.2	3,847
Helvetia	1864	371.6	41.2	28.0	3,976
Italy	1871	400.0	43.0	26.0	4,341
Queen	1865	381.0	42.6	29.2	4,471
Spain	1871	437.0	43.0	35.10	4,871
	BALTIC LLOYD LINE.				
Er. M. Arndt	1873	425.0	41.0	30.0	2,500
Franklin	1871	250.0	39.0	28.0	2,000
Humboldt	1871	250.0	39.0	28.0	2,000
	CARDIFF LINE.				
Glamorgan	1872	335.0	36.6	28.9	2,500
Pembroke	1873	335.6	31.6	24.4	1,317
	GREAT WESTERN LINE.				
Great Western	1872	276.0	32.8	22.6	1,543
Arragon	1871	236.6	33.6	24.4	1,317
	NORWEGIAN LINE.				
St. Olaf	1871	294.2	35.2	25.4	1,935

Business in the Court of General Sessions, Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Julia Hauch, alias Harris, alias Mary Weaver, an old boarding-house thief, who has already served a term in State Prison, charged with stealing clothing valued at $60, the property of Henry Randall, from No. 358 West Eighteenth-street, where the prisoner had engaged board on fraudulent references, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

Henry Silverstone, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of human hair valued at $147, the property of Fanny Quinn, No. 2,239 Third-avenue, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Maggie Berg, a waitress at the boarding-house No. 18 Washington-place, charged with the larceny of ladies' wearing apparel valued at about $450, the property of Henry P. Andrews, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for three years.

Catherine Shiverton was found guilty of the larceny of a watch valued at $75, the property of Hannah McCarty, and sent to State Prison for one year.

James Sullivan pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person of John H. Baumgard, No. 377 Bleecker-street, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

William Dougherty, aged eighteen, a one-armed member of the infamous "Rotten-row gang," charged with assaulting an old seaman named Daniel Callahan, residing at Portland, Me., knocking him down on the corner of Charles and West streets and robbing him of a sum of money, pleaded guilty, and was, Recorder Hackett stated, let off with half the punishment on account of his youth—ten years in State Prison.

Francis Ward, indicted for the larceny of clothing valued at $93, the property of Frank Thornton, was convicted and sent to State Prison for eighteen months.

In the case of Edward Morris, jointly indicted with James Ward for the larceny of four horses, two coaches, sixteen sets of harness, and a number of blankets, valued in all at about $6 600, the property of Charles Dodd, livery-stable-keeper, No. 146 Division-street, the jury, after four hours' deliberation, could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged. Ward, the accomplice of Morris, has, since his arrest, become insane, and is at present an inmate of the asylum on Blackwell's Island.

The Case of Edward S. Stokes.

Argument was had, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, General Term, on the question of the assignment of errors of fact in the case of Edward S. Stokes. The motion was made on behalf of the people, and was to strike from the files an assignment of errors of fact heretofore served by plaintiff in error, (Stokes,) and to vacate a rule requiring the people to join in error, on the ground "that upon an appeal on writ of error, no assignment of error or joinder of error is necessary." Upon the settlement of the prisoner's bill of exceptions, his counsel sought to retain as a part thereof allegations showing the absence of the prisoner and the absence of the Judge during a portion of the trial, but they were stricken out by Judge Boardman on the ground that they were not proper subject matter for a bill of exceptions, but the truth of the facts was not controverted. Upon the return to the writ of error being filed in the clerk's office, the plaintiff in error also moved in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, inter alia, to correct and amend the judgment record by inserting the above facts therein, and by attaching the affidavits showing such facts to the said record, which motion was denied. Subsequently Stokes' counsel served on the District-Attorney an assignment of errors in fact, setting forth the two above-mentioned facts, together with three certain irregularities committed by the jury during the trial, and also entered a rule in the Clerk's office requiring the people to join in error within twenty days. Hence the motion now, on the part of the people, to have the irregularities referred to stricken from the record.

The question was argued by District-Attorney Phelps on behalf of the motion, and by Mr. Tremaine opposed, no points not already published on previous hearings of the same question being presented by either side.

The Court took the question under consideration, and will probably render a decision to-day, when, perhaps, counsel will proceed with the argument on the writ of error.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Funding of the Canal Debt—Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to take action concerning the bill now before the Legislature providing for the funding of the canal debt. Mr. A. S. Jewell presided. Mr. Carlos Cobb, in a short address, explained the objects of the bill, and the benefits which would accrue to the commercial interests of New-York should it pass. Reduction of the tolls would immediately follow and in this way trade which now goes to Baltimore, Portland, Richmond, and the Canadas by other routes would come to New-York by the Erie Canal. Mr. Cobb urged upon the members of the Produce Exchange the necessity for the passage of the bill, and read a series of resolutions reaffirming those passed in 1869 in favor of low tolls on the canals.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, The New-York Produce Exchange reaffirms to-day its resolutions of 1869 in favor of a low-toll free-canal policy, also similar resolutions of 1870-71; and that the reduction of tolls fifty per cent, under the influence of the unanimous passage of one of the funding bills in 1870, and the benefits arising from increased trade to our City and State, and checking its diversion, encourage us to renewed efforts to consummate and perpetuate this policy, through an amendment now in our constitution.

Resolved, That the defeat of the Funding bill at the election of 1870 was owing to the neglect and want of vigilance on the part of friends in not supplying the 328,000 voters in the interior counties with ballots, and leaving the active agents of its enemies to traverse the State, distribute the anti-funding ballots and corrupt the elective franchise with their stolen money; while New-York City and Kings county, and Erie Counties gave 120,000 majority for the bill some interior canal districts, and all canal counties, scarcely gave a scattering vote in its favor.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the commercial counties before named pay three-fourths of the state taxes, they have a right to demand the adoption of a policy which, while it may more directly benefit them, yet will benefit proportionally the people of the exterior counties, and relieve both from any further taxation for canal purposes.

Resolved, That we approve the different Assembly bills reported from the Canal Committee to limit the annual canal repairs and superintendence of the canals, and fixing the accountability of all State officers. That there can be but one standard by which to measure the capacity, honesty, and energy of the administration of canal affairs, and that is the comparative cost of repairs and maintenance of our canals.

Resolved, We rejoice at the recent decision of Judge Larned, in relation to extra allowances upon contracts, compelling the Legislature, the Canal Board, and Board of Canal Appraisers to obey the provisions of the Constitution, and especially the provisions of the amendment of 1854, which was placed there to correct the evils of the fraudulent canal settlings of 1851, and which prohibit extra allowances upon contracts for material and work upon the canals; that its observance in the past would have saved the State at least $5,000,000, and its enforcement now may restore to the Treasury a large portion of it, unless the contractors beat the State upon an execution. That we look upon this decision as the first step of reform in an incependent Judiciary, and the dawn of a better and brighter day to our commonwealth.

Resolved, The Attorney-General is entitled to our thanks for the fearless manner he has commenced the good work, and we trust he will move on undaunted by the apparent power and open threats of all corrupt rings.

Resolved, That if New-York would maintain her commercial ascendency, she must pursue a policy which will secure rapid and cheap transportation by the established water ways through the State. To secure this all unnecessary tolls and clogs must be removed, making the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals practically free to the commerce of the world. The canals must be kept in good navigable condition throughout the entire season of navigation, allowing the uninterrupted passage of boats carrying 8,000 bushels of wheat in bulk, with only the payment of such tolls as will keep the canals in good working order.

Resolved, That we concur in the public views of Gov. Seymour and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, that for every dollar of toll we collect above cost and maintenance of canals, we loose $10 in all the elements which create and augment the wealth of a State.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of New-York, John A. Dix, deserves the thanks of the people for his unreserved and able recommendation of a low toll, free canal policy, through an amendment to the Constitution, which would fund the canal debt and give the Canal Board power to adjust the rates of toll to meet the necessities of trade and competition, precisely as railroads manage now regulate freight tariffs; that his message, for its clearness, boldness, and directness, will rank it among the ablest papers of his early immortal predecessors and associates in the early history of our State Government, and would encourage us, perhaps, in a vain hope that it might awaken and bring some of the official integrity of former days into the administration of our public affairs.

Resolved, That the Governor, John A. Dix, be respectfully requested to transmit these proceedings to the Legislature.

After short addresses from several gentlemen the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Bowing Notes.

It will be remembered that an indirect invitation for a race between T. C. Butler, of Boston, and Ten Eyck, was published last week, in which it was stated that Butler would not compete for the championship of New-England, but desired to get on a match-race with some man of his own calibre, naming Ten Eyck. The proposed race, it is intended, shall take place on the same day and course which will decide the race for the championship of the United States, which is fixed for July 15, at Springfield, Mass.

George Brown, of Halifax, N. S., having failed to come to terms with J. H. Sadler, the famous English sculler, proposes a race to Ward, Biglin, Coulter, or any other American oarsman, the race to be for $2,000 and to take place at Halifax.

Thomas Fearon is getting himself into condition, in anticipation of his race with George Englehart. The latter recently got a cold bath while rowing, and was laid up with a very severe cold in consequence.

Dr. Russell Withers, who stated a short time ago that he would row no more, is having a fine new shell built.

The new house of the Columbia Boat Club, of Brooklyn, will be completed next month, and their inauguration will be duly celebrated in June.

The house of the Gramercy Boat Club is nearly finished, and, although many predicted that so large a two-story structure would prove impracticable built upon a float, the so-called experiment has stood several pretty good tests from wind and water.

The scow upon which the Atalanta's new house will be built will be finished before the early part of May. The new house will be located on the Harlem River, midway between the Third and Fourth-avenue bridges.

The College regatta will, if properly conducted, prove a most interesting event. It is stated that at least twelve six-oared crews will enter for competition.

Billy Scharff, who has kept in the background since his pair-oared race with Coulter against the Biglins, has been anxiously looked for by the rowing outside of Pudsburg, and their curiosity is now satisfied by a letter, in which this promising young sculler signifies his willingness to row a race of three or five miles, for $500 or $1,000 a side, with any oarsman in America, barring Ellis Ward, John Biglin, and Henry Coulter. He will row at the home of either, give or take expenses, or meet his man halfway. Nothing fairer could be desired.

Proceedings Against the Controller.

Judge Barrett, yesterday, granted an attachment against Controller Green for contempt, in having refused to pay $3,700 to Theodore M. Morris, assignee of John Walsh, for work done the Croton Board, and for the payment of which a mandamus had previously issued.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, decided that James W. McGowan, an employe of the Board of Supervisors, was entitled to pay at the rate of $1,500 per annum, and that a mandamus should issue to compel Controller Green to pay the amount due, or an attachment to punish him for contempt in case of refusal to obey the writ of mandamus.

Application was made yesterday, and decision reserved, for a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay Martin B. Brown $3,500 for stationery furnished to the offices of the Register and Sheriff. The refusal to pay is made on the ground that these offices, especially the Sheriff's, should pay for their own stationery.

The Centre-Street Market Armory.

This building promises to cost very nearly as much as the new Court-house before it is completed. The work is not yet half done, but already bills have been presented to the Board of Supervisors for over $900,000, among which are one of Nicholas Segur, a former member of the Common Council, for carpenter-work amounting to $53,000, and one for $83,000 for mason-work. The building itself is a most paltry, shabby concern, and as Mr. Kehr stated recently in the Board of Aldermen, the whole work done in it is probably not worth $50,000. The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms have refused to audit the bills sent in for some time past, and it is probable they will soon commence an investigation of the whole matter. In the mean time work on the building has been suspended.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Disbursing the Funds—The Controller Sustained.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, rendered a decision sustaining a previous decision by Judge Leonard, to the effect that it is necessary for the Commissioners of Docks to furnish a detailed statement of the purposes for which moneys are to be expended, to the Controller, before the latter is bound to honor their requisitions, by paying to them the gross sum, instead of his disbursing it directly to the parties to whom it is to be paid, as was claimed to be his duty. Chief-Justice Ingraham, in his opinion, says: There can be no doubt but the Commissioners of Docks have authority to expend annually a sum not exceeding $3,000,000, for which the Controller is directed to issue and sell the bonds. Nor is there any control over that board as to the purposes as to which the moneys are to be applied, provided they confine their expenditures to the objects specified in the statute. * * * In making requisition on the Controller for this money, it is proper that the Commissioners should state the purpose for which it is required, viz.: If to pay salaries of employers, they should make requisition for a gross sum for that purpose. In like manner for repairs, or for rebuilding bulkheads, or new piers, or the purchase of land, or any other purpose within the law. Beyond this the statute does not require any account in their requisition. It does not require bills to be transmitted to the Controller, nor has he any right to insist upon paying their employes. These powers are vested by law in the board, and with the payment of such accounts the Controller has no right to interfere. We think with such a statement of the purposes for which the various sums are required, the Controller is bound to comply with the requisition, and pay over the money to the Commissioners in a gross sum, to be expended by them in their discretion for the purposes for which it is drawn.

Judge Davis, in an opinion rendered in the same case, says: I am of opinion that the several provisions of the charter

OVERLAND IN MARCH.

From New-York to Oregon—Notes of a Spring-time Journey—The Rocky Mountains.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

The living panorama of the continent can hardly be seen at a more interesting moment than when the seasons are on the change from Winter into Spring, for at no other time can the isothermal lines be more clearly traced and the climatic divergencies within the same latitude be so apparent.

The journey "Across the Continent" and "From Sea to Sea" has been often recited, but though told both in prose and verse, it can bear to be told again, because we all see with different eyes, and always encounter varying experiences as we travel through life, and I do not remember that the world has been heretofore favored with overland views in March.

The writer is, of course, impersonal; but while his success depends so much upon that fact, it depends also—certainly in case of a traveler—much upon the personal and character features with which he can endow his "journeyings."

I left the great City's hum behind me, and sought the Grand Central Depot on the 18th of March, with such peculiar feelings as would naturally attach to one who had, after many weary years of absence, returned to visit the scenes of youth and the friends of those years that offer the most vivid picturings and the most fervent memories. It had seemed like a dream to find the child transformed into the man of the world, or into the mature woman, and it had been a gleam from paradise to realize that hearts had not grown old, and to meet loving greetings that could bridge the parted years.

Modern travel, with its drawing-room cars and Pullman palaces, may be an innovation upon the past, but the luxury of the moderns is so strongly flavored with comfort, that "the good old times" are easily forgotten, and their lessons ignored. We went up the Hudson to find ice-bound shores, and to see the Palisades, trimmed with the ermine of Winter, reflected upon the open waters of the middle stream. The Hudson looked as wild, almost, as the Columbia, as I gazed across at the headlands and highlands, trimmed with hanging snows, though the comparison would vanish as the train dashed through the towns and villages upon the eastern shore—musty old towns and quaint old villages, that seemed to wait for Anthony Van Corlear's trumpet to wake them up.

Winter grew upon the scene as we advanced. Anthony's nose was frost-bitten. At Newburg the river was closed, and teams were crossing on the ice, and all the way above there the ice-bound stream offered a highway for travel that seemed to compete with the railway. Pedestrians plodded merrily along, singly or in groups; loaded teams moved slowly, and sleigh-bells sang a lively tune. The snows grew deeper as we neared the State capital, and through the Mohawk Valley we found fences snowed under, and Winter reigning in its prime.

The day had been a dreamy, misty one, that almost hid the distant Catskills in its haze, and lent the charm of distance to the hills across the river. The Hudson is very beautiful—of course it would be profane to question it—but the Columbia would tame down its Summer glories by comparison, and I have paced its surface in Winter, when waterfalls along its mountain shores were frozen into the strangest forms of phantasy, and its wildest scenery was draped by snow and ice into forms of fearful beauty. It is only once in many years that the climate allows such wintry transformations to occur, but they occurred one Winter many years ago, when 150 miles of mountain snow and river ice left only a weary foot-journey as a means for me to reach my home, and the experiences of that week of travel remain as full compensation for the hardships undergone.

The evening of March 18 saw a heavy snow-storm in central New-York, and the night shrouded our train, and hid from our view a wintry landscape that caused some trepidation of soul, for fear that the road over the Rocky Mountains would be blocked with snows.

When daylight showed us the lake shore, the morning was pleasant, though cold, and there was no snow within our sight. We breakfast at Cleveland—most beautiful of midland cities. We catch glimpses of Lake Erie as we pass along; have views of towns and villages and vineyards, and of Ohio homes, and at evening pass through Southern Michigan. Skirting Lake Michigan in the early morning, we pick our way through the débris of civilization that forms the purlieus of a great city—one that has been rebuilt from conflagration, as if the Genii of the story had loaned their lamp to the scourged community—and we are in Chicago. The phœnix has risen from the ashes and has poised itself for a prouder flight, and though an occasional plume is missing, and here and there is a trace of the ashes, palaces of trade, in grand array, stand as the pride of the lakeside city. A more than ordinary interest attaches to one of these beautiful lake cities, and there rises before the traveler, as he nears it, the memory of one who, scarce more than a boy, left his home twenty-three years before, for shores of the fatherly West, and had never returned until that day. He saw again a mother's eyes moistened with tears, and heard her last plea: "Come back, my son, next year!" Oh, God! The years! the years! they never brought her back her boy. But long after she had found peaceful rest beneath the valley sods, a man with care-worn face stood there, and seemed to hear those words. I stopped a few hours at Sandusky to find again the friends of early days, and though greatly changed they were still the same. Talking of the past, I looked into eyes that had charmed me once, and were lovely still, and there were hand-clasps that rolled back the years, and opened vistas that were mellowed and hallowed by the light of other days.

A day at Chicago showed me more of the enterprise of her people than I could otherwise have understood. Mine host of the Matteson House had rebuilt again, and was one of the first in the field. He had hunted his own quarry in Ohio, summoned material from far and near, and had reared his splendid edifice in spite of wonderful discouragements. Chicago had friends of the afternoon, also, and they "put me through" as only Chicago folks can. They traded knives with me much to their own disadvantage, showed me the city and every attention it afforded, took me to the Board of Trade, where I became partially initiated into the mysteries of grain and produce speculations and operations—treated me, in fact, so well and so often that I could not tell which to admire most, the splendor of their rebuilding or of their entertaining.

It is a day's ride of 500 miles—a long day's ride our forefathers would have considered it—from Chicago to Omaha. There is scarce a hill to break the monotony of the landscape, though Iowa wears a rolling aspect, and varies with wood and water and gentle undulations the wide expanse of prairie. Illinois has no break to the universal level, but frequent villages and thriving towns are along the road, and the fertile and well-cultivated fields that occupy the intervals all serve to speak the present and prospective power and glory of the Prairie State. I form pleasant acquaintance with two gentlemen from Iowa, who claim that the southern portion of their State is the garden of the West, and the most beautiful region of the Mississippi Valley.

The most magnificent of palace cars took me from Chicago to Omaha; for there is a wonderful difference between the common cars and the Pullman palace, and occasionally you meet with one of the latter, which exceeds the ordinary idea of comfort, and possesses great elegance of finish, while even the railways seem to have been smoothed for its approach as it glides along upon many wheels, almost devoid of noise and commotion. It is in such cars as this I describe that one can scour the Western prairies, cross the rivers, and sweep the lake shores, reviewing the vast panorama of the Western hemisphere as it glides beneath, and only half conscious of the journey. From Chicago to Omaha, on the Burlington route, we have a dining-room car attached, and one can thus breakfast or dine at leisure and at acceptable hours.

We cross the Mississippi at Burlington, a busy place, where they do many things, and make a great deal of smoke in doing them. We reach Council Bluffs, and are turned promiscuously over to the dirty cars and tender mercies of a transfer bridge company, whose great and corporate mission is to carry us, and all the rest of us, whenever we may come along, across the ill-natured Missouri River. The bridge cost $3,000,000, and is a very praiseworthy, and even necessary, institution. The regular trains that come from the East could as well as not go to the west side, and vice versa, but Nebraska is interested in Omaha, and says the Western trains have no chartered right to cross to Council Bluffs, while the commonwealth of Iowa is interested in Council Bluffs and says to the trains from the East, "Thus far shall you come and no farther." While local jealousies are thus disturbed, and while the Attorney-General of the United States has the terminal question under advisement, it is as "clear as falling off a log" to the interested traveler—interested in his own comfort—that Omaha is the place for the trains to meet.

We have half crossed the continent when the Missouri River is behind us, and the civilization and grandeur of the nation have swept past us on the three days' journey. Our star points westward; we are to exchange the perfection of the East for the romance of Western travel—for "the West" has moved westward, of late, until the Mississippi Valley is older than the hills, until the Far West means across and beyond all that, among grand mountain chains and desert wastes, and along the borders of "the sundown sea."

The plains and prairies have become monotonous. We weary of the eternal corn-fields, and the everlasting towns and villages, stretching from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. We are tired of junctions, of iron-steeds pawing the earth and lighting the way from fiery nostrils. We are tired of the sluggish rivers that wear away the plains with their muddy floods, for even the Father of Waters and his eldest and overgrown first-born, the Missouri, are lazy-looking and inert at some times, as they are ill-natured and treacherous at others.

During the afternoon we course through the bleak, bare, monotonous plains of Nebraska. All night we follow—straight as an arrow—up the waters of the Platte, across the truculent Loup Fork, and we remember, as the old emigrant road is often in sight, the difficulties which beset the early emigrants when "the Platte waters were out."

The weather had been cold at Chicago, but it tamed down as we moved west. We heard that plowing was being done in Iowa. Nebraska is not so forward, but we saw plows in the field there. As we rush away from Omaha we weary, more than ever, of plains, because they are bleak and desolate, with only here and there a settlement to excuse the intrusion of the locomotive. These plains grow bleaker, and the next morning we find barren brown hills in sight, and the prairie soil is stained with alkali. We meet trains going east, loaded with coal from the mines of Wyoming. Bands of cattle graze around us, to show that these bleak uplands have a value. We approach the mountains toward noon, and are rapidly increasing in altitude. The settlements are reduced to cattle ranches, mud-walled and earth-roofed. The sportsman on the train discover antelope in the near distance. We speculate as to the existence of buffalo. Occasionally we pass an emigrant train bound West: the same old-fashioned teams, the same prairie schooners; such bands of horses and cattle as we of old remember, with the same slow pace, that seems a stand-still as the train goes screaming by. At Sidney we breakfast, and the landlady tells us that a few avant couriers of the buffalo brigade have already passed northward. She didn't exactly say that either; perhaps I haven't precisely caught her style. She tells us, in all sincerity, how that less than a year ago the droves of bison were so immense that the railroad was blocked and trains hindered by their passage. We would have enjoyed such an adventure with the great American bison ourselves, but not a buffalo turned out to meet us, much less was there such a grand reception as was told of by the good landlady at Sidney. The weather was beautiful and clear as we climbed the great plain which rolls from the base of the Rocky Mountains. Notwithstanding the great altitude, the air was not cold. We had taken a new relay of Pullman cars at Omaha, and as most of us were to be fellow-passengers as far as Sundown, we were becoming domesticated and acquainted. At Omaha I had recognized friends from my own country, and was no longer a stranger among strangers. Our two sleepers contained pleasant family groups, tourists, and travelers on business who were treating their wives to a view of California and to the fine scenery on the way. There were several invalids seeking relief from the climate of Southern California. It was a touching sight to see a beautiful girl fading away with the hectic glow of consumption upon her cheek, watched over and tended by father, brother, sister; the sire, a bronzed, gray-haired man, whose life seemed bound up in this one solicitude. There were a number of invalids, and it is probable that the health travel to California will greatly increase.

Railroad euchre makes friends easily. This little cheery, bright-eyed man comes from the sound of Bow bells—a Cockney, perhaps—but a very sunny one, an Englishman without the least touch of John Bull's peculiar self-esteem. Dickens must have had such a one as a pattern for the brothers Cheeryble. The name Guilderstone was not even national, but it is to be hoped that it will not prove inapt in connection with the several Nevada silver mines which he is sent over here to represent.

A very clever gentleman who wears a very foreign look, but has a very sound American heart stowed away under his seal-skin jacket, proves to be by birth a Pole, a citizen by adoption, and agent for the Alaska Fur Company. He is going now to superintend the season's catch at the islands of St. George's and St. Paul's, where the seals most do congregate. He has been to Russia, the great market for seal furs, and has even crossed Asia since last Fall so far as to penetrate the realm of China, and having visited the leading marts of Europe on business, is now my fellow-partner at a pleasant game on the overland journey.

Here is a commercial traveler from Boston, not so far traveled as the other, but to be heard at a much further distance. There is no one like your Boston traveler for being seen and heard. A traveling Yankee has this advantage, that he can always tell what he knows, but it may not be safe to bet that he always knows what he tells.

As time passes we establish pleasanter relations with fellow travelers; we develop mutual interests, have friends in common, and at the end of the second day, a stranger, glancing through our Pullman on the plains, would imagine that many of the passengers were old friends picnicking together on the overland route, family parties enjoying delightful pastime together, with nature's grandest panorama as an object of mutual interest.

Trains move once a day from east and west across the space from the Missouri River to the Pacific, and they meet each other every twelve hours. Our fellow-passengers discuss this problem and solve it to their satisfaction, and as its importance demands.

The scene grows desolate and rude. Alkali plains look up to bleak hills. A cluster of mud-walled huts is said to have been a station in the good old times when the overland stage bore passengers, and the pony express carried news on the wings of the wind.

The board fences that range along the road are no marks of civilization—they are snow fences, placed there to catch the drifts, and their presence shows that we are treading upon dangerous ground, not beyond the reach of some Winter's snow blockade.

The grass does not stand upon the Western prairies as it used to do, and a prairie fire is not capable of such general devastation, but we saw one leaping along vividly as we coursed the lower plains and prairies of Nebraska. It attracted general attention on the train, and our lady passengers pronounced it an unqualified success. Such as it was, it formed a very pretty and graphic episode, as it rolled along, sending fantastic tongues of flame our way, as if it would have liked a few of us for victims. As we moved westward it was evident that a great portion of the country we traversed had been burned over, for what purpose it is not easy to say, as grass cannot grow better for such a scorching of the earth. Cheyenne is a fair-sized town, which shows decided marks of progress. A funeral was wending its way along in the most impressive manner. A saw-dust ring gave evidence that a circus had at some period lent its civilizing influence to advance the social status. Here was a narrow gauge branch road leading to Denver, Col. Cheyenne, you know, is in Wyoming, a territory romantically located on the Rocky Mountains to test the power of the winds. It must be anchored fast, or it would certainly have blown away. It is in this elevated region that railroad trains sometimes have to elbow their way along at a snail's pace, or come to a dead stand-still until the winds have had their way; and there is no denying that the winds of Wyoming have a very wilful way. On our westward passage, I am happy to say, they treated us very respectfully, and let us have our way.

At Cheyenne we had an excellent dinner. The antelope chops would have charmed an epicure, and the whole meal was got up in very attractive style. We had buffalo hump steaks only once on the road, and found them very nice, but the antelope chops served us at Cheyenne will remain a joy forever.

It is Sunday as we pass up the base of the Rocky Mountains. Cards are banished and we pass the time in social visitings from car to car and in pleasant conversation. Cheyenne is about 6,000 feet above the sea level. Sherman, the summit, is over 8,000 feet above the sea, but we have not yet seen any mountains, though the pure and rarified atmosphere speaks of a great elevation. We commence after a little to see mountain spurs outlined in the distance. These rocky, sharp-featured crests tell us how the mountains came to be so named.

As we approach the summit all are on the *qui vive*; the rear platform is crowded with interested observers, and attention is called from one object to another with great rapidity. The road follows up a smooth and grassy plain, while on either side are to be seen in the distance ravines, gulches, and rocky crags that stand in most picturesque attitudes against the clear, bright sky. The day is not even cold, and the snows only hang in patches on the hillsides in shady places. Snow-sheds are few, but snow fences are around us by the acre, ranged in wide squadrons, rank on rank. Windows are open and heads reach out to scan the magnificent scenery. It seems as if we are way up, up, up, out of the common plane of earthly things, and so we are.

The old emigrant road is in sight as we follow the grassy reaches of the South Pass. While teams are being driven over the frozen bosom of the Hudson, cattle are feeding on the plateaus of the Rocky Mountains, and the afternoon air is delightful and Spring-like. Even the wind, which often holds such reckless revels here, is gentle as a Summer breeze. Occasional timber grows around, scattered pines that are, of course, dwarfed at this elevation. The scenery grows more striking. Alternating with deep ravines and grassy glades, the rocky crags rise in the distance as if suspended by Titanic hands. Crags of rude granite there are also near at hand, piled up roughly tier on tier, and rising to serrated points. Nearing the summit, and emerging from a rude cut through the primeval granite, we see to the southward, in grand panorama, the great snow-mounded ranges that stretch southward into Colorado.

The *coup d'œil* to the south is grandly panoramic. The snowy mountains in the distance seem to look up to us when we reach Sherman. The few moments allotted to us at that point are used to greedily drink in the pure evening air, and to catch all possible inspiration from the distant ranges that stand in alternate light and shade as the setting sun bathes the western slopes, and leaves the rest in shadow. We feel like thanking God even for the Credit Mobilier if it gave us this scene. And Oakes Ames, perhaps, after all, was pursuing the same line of policy that built snow fences along the road, when he wanted to "place stock where it would do most good." But we won't let the Credit Mobilier crime spoil or mar the magnificent beauty of our glorious sunset view of Colorado Mountains, with Long's Peak in the dim, far distance.

CRUISE OF THE NARRAGANSETT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

The United States steamer Narragansett, Commander Mead, arrived here on the morning of 2d inst., fourteen days from Callao, Peru. In some respects the cruise of the Narragansett has been one of the most remarkable on record. She went into commission in October, 1870, at Portsmouth, N. H., and up to this time has sailed nearly 60,000 miles, mostly under canvas; has surveyed numerous islands, and harbors, and reefs; examined reported dangers, made treaties, &c. Many of these islands of the Pacific had never before been visited by men-of-war. Since leaving New-York, in March, 1871, where she had been detained as flag-ship to the Port Admiral, 482 days have been spent at sea, unprecedented in the history of our navy, and in all that time there has not occurred a single death or accident. On the morning of the 4th, Commander Mead turned over the command to Commander Geo. Dewey, who, with several other officers, had been awaiting her arrival at Panama; and, as soon as she can coal up, will proceed to survey the Pacific coast, from the twentieth parallel north, to the southern boundary of the United States, including the Gulf of California, and adjacent islands, after which she will go direct to Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and join the United States steamer Portsmouth, now on her way thence from New-York, in surveying and exploring the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean and Coral Sea.

In anticipation of a ship canal through the isthmus by either of the three proposed routes, the importance of this expedition, from a commercial point of view, can hardly be overestimated. The large and growing trade between the United States and South America by way of the isthmus, and the scarcely less important through California trade by way of Panama to New-York, along an unsurveyed, dangerous, and poorly-known coast, will be but secondary to the vast commerce of the far East—the teas, rices, silks, &c., of China and Japan, and other products of the East Indies—that would be diverted through the canal to the ports of the New World, compelling Europe to buy where she now sells, and when it is considered that these islands of the Pacific, many of them hardly known and very dangerous, that would have to be looked to for water and supplies, would lie directly in the track, the value of a complete and accurate survey becomes apparent.

The Narragansett is expected to leave Panama on her mission about the 20th of this month. The following is a complete list of her officers:

Commander, George Dewey; Lieutenants, George C. Reiter, Executive Officer; Zara L. Tanner, Navigator; Isaac Q. Yates, Senior Watch Officer; Edward D. Taussig; Masters, H. M. M. Richards, Henry O. Handy, Herbert Winslow; Passed Assistant Paymaster, G. H. Griffin; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Evers; First Assistant Engineer, James Butterworth; Second Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Nauman; Draughtsman, W. F. Beardslee; Gunner, J. G. Foster; Boatswain, Thomas Larage; Clerks, Paul Metzler and F. D. Locke.

The officers that were relieved—Commander Mead, Lieut.-Commander Wright, Midshipmen Calhoun, Wright, Ray, and Lafuror; Assistant Surgeon Eckstein, and First Assistant Engineer Carpenter—return to the United States by the Pacific Mail steam-ship Henry Chauncey.

BETHLEHEM.

The Old Moravian Settlement in Pennsylvania—Its Manufactures of Iron and Zinc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETHLEHEM, Monday, April 14, 1873.

There is no more charming section of Pennsylvania than the Lehigh Valley in Summer time, and even in Spring—that is, when no storm is raging—it is very pleasant to go whirling along it in the cars and note the picturesque arrangement of its mountain scenery and the generally well-chosen location of its towns and villages. At night the scene is certainly wild. There are the mountains, which always look grim and ghostly, even on the most brilliantly moon-lit night; and in the valleys there are the forges and blast-furnaces, emitting their gaseous flames of many hues, so many homes of Vulcan, and giving the traveler the idea that a number of miniature places of future punishment for the wicked had forced their way through the soil from below, as if to remind erring humanity that it is well for them to mind their ways. No more strange, unearthly scene can be contemplated than a large blast-furnace, or rolling-mill when in operation at night, and they always run at night. The Lehigh Valley is the place of all others in which to see it to perfection. When I came into the valley over the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, the other evening, the last rays of a glorious sunset illuminated the tops of the mountains, and, handing my valise to the conductor of a superannuated looking omnibus, which, in its better days, might have done some good service in a Broadway stage line, I inquired the way to the Sun Hotel, and struck out for Bethlehem—not of Judea. It was my first visit, and I was utterly unacquainted with the characteristics of the place, but as soon as I got into the town I instinctively felt that I was in a town peculiar to itself. The buildings all had an air of the past about them. The quaint simplicity of their architecture threw an archæological atmosphere around them, which was not diminished by the steep undulations of the streets, which were all unusually quiet and still; and when I reached the hotel, a building quite in keeping with its neighbors, and learned from an announcement below a cheap engraving of it which hangs in the office, that it was built in 1758, and when I listened in wonder to the lingo, half Dutch, half English, in which the clerk was conversing with the omnibus conductor, it dawned on me that I had unintentionally lighted on one of those primitive settlements which are characterized as Pennsylvania Dutch. But I soon found out that Bethlehem is more than that—that it is the principal Moravian colony; its people the descendants of some of those stern old religionists who, on being driven from their homes after the Waldensian insurrection, sought refuge in Moravia and Bohemia, shared in the persecutions which culminated in the martyrdom of John Huss, and who, after ages of persecution, finally purchased a home of their own in the then wilds of the Lehigh Valley. This little band settled down here in 1741, bringing with them their religion, their peculiar social organization, the simplicities and austerities of their lives, and their rigid exclusion of members of other religious sects from their borders and companionship. They sought the wilds of Pennsylvania for that especial purpose. Much of this has disappeared; all has been greatly toned down; but they are still known far and wide as the Moravian Colony.

About their religious teachings there is nothing out of the way. They are Protestant in the strictest sense of the word; a mixture of Lutheranism and Episcopalianism, as those terms are generally accepted. So thorough is their Episcopalianism that their claim to the apostolic succession in their bishops has been recognized by the English Church. In 1749 the English Bench of Bishops formally agreed that the members of the "Unitas Fratrum," the name by which the Moravian Church was then known, were an Episcopal Church; Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, saying "that no Englishman who had any notion of ecclesiastical history could doubt their apostolic succession." Still they refused to connect themselves with the Established Church or to adopt its liturgy; but Parliament, nevertheless, gave the missionary privileges in the American colonies for which they asked. The litany which they use is an elaboration of the litany of Luther, which they formerly used in its original form. Of their social and religious organization, many traces of which are still to be found, the leading features were the rigid separation of the sexes which they maintained, marriage by lot, their practical charity to their own members, and their exclusion of strangers as settlers on their lands or inhabitants of their villages. With regard to the separation of the sexes, there were houses for married people, houses for widows, houses for single men, and houses for single women. The services in the church were conducted separately for each of these classes. Unmarried men and women were not allowed to associate together. They did not know one another. The "brethren" were not permitted to pass the "sisters'" house, nor the sisters the house of the brethren; and if they accidentally met they were not allowed to look at one another. Out of this rigidly-carried-out regulation grew the "marriage by lot." A man wishing to marry handed in the name of some lady—seldom known personally to him, but generally through married friends—to the Board of Elders, who considered the matter of their fitness for one another. The marriage was then submitted to lot. If the lot was unfavorable, the young man could not marry the object of his choice, and the elders proceeded to elect some other woman by lot as a partner in life for him. In this way marriage among the Moravians was so discouraged as to attract the attention of the Church at home, who forestalled the practice of more modern times by organizing a Committee of Investigation. But it was an evil custom, which was certain to cure itself, and marriage by lot, except in very rare instances, disappeared long ago from the Moravian system of social government. I confess I should have risked the future, and have joined some Church whose ideas on this subject were more liberal, rather than have submitted the choice of my wife to a conference of elders, who could hardly have been fit judges of my own longings and predilections.

Old Benjamin, in his autobiography, speaks of this marriage by lot in telling of his own visit to Bethlehem. "I inquired," he says, "concerning the Moravian marriages, whether the report was true they were by lot, and was told that lots were used only in particular cases; that generally, when a young man found himself disposed to marry, he informed the Elders of his class, who consulted the Elder ladies that governed the young women. As these Elders of the different sexes were well acquainted with the tempers and dispositions of their respective pupils, they could best judge what matches were suitable, and their judgments were generally acquiesced in; but if, for example, it should happen that two or three young women were found to be equally proper for the young man, the lot was then recurred to. I objected that, if these matches are not made by natural choice of the parties, some of them may chance to be very unhappy. 'And so they may,' answered my informer, 'if you let the parties choose for themselves,' which," naively adds the old philosopher, "indeed, I could not deny." Franklin evidently thought he would not like to have picked up his Deborah in that slipshod sort of way, and rejoiced that he had exercised full control over his own matrimonial speculations. I do not suppose either that he budged one inch of his theory that, "if these matches are not made by natural choice of the parties, some of them may chance to be very unhappy."

It is certain that young Moravia agreed with Benjamin Franklin, for they afterward knocked the whole system on the head, and arranged their love affairs to their own liking. The Widows' and Sisters' Houses are, however, still in existence, and very admirable institutions they are—comfortable homes, where unprotected females of small means live almost rent free. I should be rather afraid, however, that there is a good deal of tongue-wagging among the spinsters at times. Another valuable feature in the Moravian colony has, since its establishment, been its educational arrangements. They had seminaries for young men and seminaries for young ladies on a great scale. I should suppose that the ladies' seminary, which stands at the end of Main-street, with its accommodations for 200 boarders, must be the largest in this country, if not in the world. The young ladies come from all parts of the States.

But though the rigid discipline of the old Moravians no longer governs Bethlehem, you see its traces everywhere. The people are very quiet and staid, charitable and religious, but I should judge not very enterprising. In Bethlehem proper there is little beyond its Moravian associations to interest a stranger. The life and progress of the place are all to be found across the river, in South Bethlehem, a town of recent growth; and standing on the north side of the Lehigh Mountains, a short distance from South Bethlehem, is the Lehigh University, a noble monument of the munificence of Asa Packer. Mr. Packer donated a tract of land and $500,000 for the purpose of building the University, a gift which he has on more than one occasion supplemented since the University buildings were completed and opened in 1866. The principal building, Packer Hall, has a handsome stone front 213 feet in length; in its immediate neighborhood are houses for the Professors and a large boarding-house for students. The system of education pursued in the University is to encourage the study of such special branches as are likely to furnish a young man with a profession in life, more particularly metallurgy, chemistry, engineering, astronomy, architecture, and construction. The course of study extends over four years; and as instruction is given to the students without the payment of college fees, their expenses are limited to the payment of their boarding-house dues, &c., which do not amount to more than $250 a year. But even this expenditure may be avoided if the student is able to secure one of the University scholarships, which entitles him to a room, board, and tuition free. The University has a full staff of Professors and about 130 students.

Running along the south bank of the river are the the extensive works of the Bethlehem Iron Company. This company's operations in the manufacture of iron are complete. They own their own mines and make their own pig-iron. They own magnetic ore mines at Charlottenburg, Hibernia, and Wyanoskie, in New-Jersey, also one in Staten Island, and they have hematite mines in Lehigh, Northampton, and Montgomery Counties, in Pennsylvania. The company have already three blast-furnaces at South Bethlehem, and are building two others of great capacity. These two new furnaces will double the present production of pig-iron, which is 30,000 tons a year. The consumption of ore is already 70,000 tons, and of coal 75,000 tons a year. The company get their limestone from quarries of their own, which lie a little below the works. In the rolling-mill there are fourteen double puddling furnaces and nine heating furnaces, and over 20,000 tons of rails are annually turned out from the mill. The pay-roll of the 900 employes of the company amounted, last year, to $800,000, and yet these gentlemen are on the point of adding a new branch to their works, which will double or treble their business. They have just completed one of the most magnificent mills in the country, and for the purpose for which it is intended—the manufacture and rolling of Bessemer steel—it is the largest in the country. It stands immediately adjacent to the iron-works. It is built of stone, in the shape of a double Latin cross, and is 381 feet long by 105 wide—the arms of the cross are each 386 feet by 105 feet. It is intended to make this a model mill, to introduce the latest appliances and every conceivable novelty in the way of labor-saving machinery. The motive power for the converters will be hydrostatic, and the rolling of the heavy ingots will be greatly facilitated by the ingot being caught on a traveling platform as it comes through the rolls, instead of having a number of men to catch. At present it is intended to finish and set in operation the northern half of the mill, and when that is started to begin on the southern half, so that when completed there will, in reality, be two mills under one roof. The arrangements for the first half are so far advanced that the two huge converters are in position, the trains of rolls are up, and the two heavy engines are in course of erection. The eight double Siemen furnaces are rapidly approaching completion, as also are the two smaller furnaces for the spiegel eisen. All the heavy castings, the engines and machinery, have been made in the foundries and machine-shops of the company, by their own workmen, and without interfering with their general business. They even built the mill themselves. The first half of the mill will be in full operation by the time Summer arrives, when it is expected that it will turn out 100 tons of steel a day. When the second half gets to work, the annual production will be 60,000 tons, which is, I think, greater than the production of any other company in this country, the production of the great Cleveland Company's works, I believe, not quite reaching 50,000 tons. The locals here, (I do not say the company; they know better,) delight to boast that this will be the largest steel mill in the world. Now, without intending for a moment to detract from its glories, I would like to mention just one little concern which strikes me as being rather larger—Krupp's steel works at Essen, in Prussia. These works employ about 9,000 men. But here are a few figures concerning this gigantic concern. I quote them just as they were published in Europe a year ago: "Eight thousand eight hundred and ten workmen, and engines amounting to 9,595 horse-power, are employed. Last year the establishment manufactured 150,000,000 pounds of cast steel, an increase of 20,000,000 pounds over the product of 1870. There are 528 furnaces for smelting, heating, and converting, 169 forges, 260 welding and puddling furnaces, 245 coke furnaces, 130 other kinds of furnaces, 342 turning lathes, 130 planing machines, 73 cutting machines, 172 boring machines, 94 grinding benches, 209 various other machines, 174 steam boilers, 265 steam engines, (from 1,000 horse-power downward,) and 58 steam hammers, (from 30 tons downward.)"

This is not the mere making of steel and rolling it into rails, but includes the far more costly and far more laborious manufacture of steel—the making of heavy steel guns, for instance. I take it that Mr. Krupp's establishment has no pretense of a rival in this or in any other country.

The works of the Lehigh Zinc Company, which lie between the rolling-mill and the bridge, are not only very extensive, but most interesting. Two processes are carried on in the works—the manufacture of oxide of zinc, and the manufacture of metallic zinc for rolling into sheet zinc, &c. Either process is very fascinating. The making of metallic zinc—or spelter, as it is termed in the markets—is one of those wonders of the chemical world which are so astounding and so fascinating to witness. The three kinds of zinc ore—sulphurate, carbonate, and silicate of zinc—are found in the company's mines. From the two first the sulphur and carbonic acid can be expelled by roasting the ore; the silex, however, cannot be got rid of. When the ore is ready for the furnaces then the zinc in it is composed of oxide of zinc, and oxide of zinc combined with silex. The ore is then mixed with thirty-three per cent. of crushed coal and placed in clay retorts, which hold 27 pounds each of the mixed coal and ore. These retorts are placed in layers—fifty-six in a furnace, the face of which is sealed up with fire-clay, the orifices of the retorts being cemented to conical-shaped tubes of baked fire-clay, which project about eighteen inches from the furnace, and act as condensers. The firing up is then carried on, till the heat of the furnace is 2,160°—the vaporizing point of zinc. The reduction of the zinc in the ore into metallic zinc vapor is done by means of the carbon and carbonic oxide gas depriving the oxide of zinc of its oxygen, and liberating metallic zinc as a vapor. This vapor is carried forward by the gases which are formed by the reduction of the oxide of zinc into the conical tube condensers, which project outside the furnace, the temperature of which is far below the vaporizing point of zinc attained in the retorts inside and sufficiently low to condense the vapor into liquid metal. When this condensing process is going on men go round the different furnaces and, with an iron hook, draw out the melted zinc into large ladles, from which the zinc is poured into iron molds and cast into slabs of 30 pounds weight. The gaseous flames which issue in great force from the orifices of the condensers are intensely brilliant and of all the colors of the rainbow—the brightest yellows, reds, violets, and green. As there are sixteen stacks of furnaces, each having fifty-six retorts, the beauty of the colors at night may be easily imagined. The furnaces are charged twice in the twenty-four hours, each charging taking 1,500 pounds of ore and coal. This process is known as the Belgian process.

To make oxide of zinc, the carbonate and silicate of zinc, beyond being crushed and mixed with thirty-three per cent. of coal, is put into large fire-brick furnaces just as it comes from the mines. Air is blown into the furnaces, and the oxygen in it oxidizes the metallic zinc vapor, for which it has a great affinity, as soon as it is liberated. The oxide of zinc is thus formed, and is propelled by air forced into the furnaces into a high tower in white flocculent particles, with which are associated coal-ashes and particles of other foreign substances. It is driven by powerful blowers through a series of chambers connected by pipes; the majority of the oxide associated with impurities depositing in the tower, the less impure in the chambers and cooling-house, and the most flocculent and purest passing through pipes to which muslin bags are attached, and in which it is collected. The best is like white wheat flour, though very much heavier, an almost impalpable powder. There are fifty-two of these brick furnaces in the works. They are charged every four hours, from 750 to 1,000 pounds making a charge. The pressure of air forced in is twenty-four pounds to every square foot of furnace.

While still hot, the slabs of metallic zinc are taken from the molds and rolled into rough, thick plates, which are cut into two pieces. From nine to twelve of these pieces are placed in iron boxes in muffle heating furnaces, and are heated up to 300°, hot enough to make water dance upon them in spherical globules before it evaporates. As soon as this heat has been attained the pack of plates is taken out and they are all rolled out together. In twenty-five minutes the plates, two of which formerly made a slab of 10 by 18 inches, are rolled out into sheets which, when trimmed, are 7 feet by 3 feet. Of the importance of these works it is unnecessary to say more than that their capacity is nearly equal to producing one-half the metallic sheet and oxide of zinc consumed in this country. The company makes annually 3,600 tons of metallic zinc, 3,000 casks of sheet zinc, and 3,000 tons of oxide of zinc. I mean to drive over to the company's mines on Monday, some account of which I will send you in a future letter.

JAPAN.

A Chino-Japanese Treaty—New Rules for Mixed Marriages—Earthquake in Higo.

The Japan *Daily Herald* of March 15 says:

Soyeshima, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has just been dispatched on a special mission to China, expects to be absent about three months. When at Peking, he will exchange ratifications of the Chinese and Japanese Treaty, with the offensive and defensive alliance clause struck out. When this was originally proposed, we took occasion to point out its dangerous character to the peace and welfare of Japan, and it is satisfactory to find that this has been recognized, and the treaty is to be ratified with it expunged. Soyeshima is instructed to ask of the Chinese Government whether it holds itself responsible for the Formosan murders of the forty-six Loo Chewians, cast upon the shores of that island; if so, then to ask for reparation. If the Chinese Government disavows all responsibility in that regard, then a Japanese expedition is to be fitted out to make reprisals upon the Formosans, and to exact reparation. But there is some shadow of doubt entertained as to whether the Loo Chew Islands really appertain to Japan or China, since the Loo Chewians pay tribute to both countries, and it may be that these islands are subject to that Empire, in which case the Japanese would have no right on behalf of the Loo Chewians to seek redress. Soyeshima, however, is armed with evidence to prove that the Loo Chews are a dependency of Japan, and not of China. The questions raised are interesting.

The following are the notifications issued by the Japanese Government with reference to mixed marriages: 1. Any Japanese subject desiring to marry a wife of foreign parentage residing in Japan, must first apply to the Government for permission to do so. 2. Any woman of foreign extraction who shall marry a Japanese subject—whether here or abroad—will, after the ceremony, be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese, and be subject to the laws of this Empire. 3. All Japanese subjects, while traveling in foreign countries, desirous of intermarriage with subjects of any other realm, must, before entering into the marriage contract, apply for permission to do so to the Minister of Japan or the Consul resident in that country, who shall judge of the propriety of the application and transmit it to the Home Government. 4. Any Japanese willing to receive a foreigner into his family as an adopted son (son-in-law) must first obtain the permission of the Government to do so, and after the performance of the ceremony he will be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese subject. 5. Any Japanese woman who may marry a foreigner will thenceforth be no longer regarded as a subject of this Empire, unless she has first obtained the permission of the Government to contract the alliance. 6. Any Japanese woman who may marry a foreigner will, by that act, relinquish all or any right she may have to houses, farms, gardens, or landed property; but if she has obtained the permission of the Government to contract the alliance, and continues a subject of Japan, she may retain her personal property, such as money, jewelry, and clothes.

The Japan *Herald*, of March 22, notes that the following information has been received by the Gkuraho relative to an eruption of the volcano called Asoyama, in the Province of Higo: On the afternoon of the 2d of December last a severe and prolonged shock of earthquake was experienced in the vicinity of the mountain. At the same time quantities of sand and stone and volumes of smoke were ejected from the crater, with loud reports, resembling the discharge of artillery. Subsequently a large number of craters—the number is estimated at twenty—opened near the summit of the mountain, and ponderous stones were ejected from them in all directions. There are sulphur-mines situated on the mountain, and, unfortunately, when the eruption occurred, many workmen were engaged in them. Four of them were killed, and a large number were wounded by falling stones, &c. The eruption and the earthquake gradually subsided. On the 5th another eruption followed, which did considerable damage, destroying the wheat and barley crop.

The hideous custom among Japanese women of blackening their teeth and shaving their eyebrows on their being married, or reaching a marriageable age, is likely to die out or become abolished, for we learn that the Empress has set the example of innovating upon this old fashion, dictated by Asiatic jealousy, and henceforth her teeth and eyebrows will be allowed to remain as nature formed them. It is to be hoped that the Japanese women will in this instance admit that the Court is the proper fount from which fashion ought to spring, and then we shall see abolished the greatest detractions from the personal appearance of the women in Japan.

Production of a Variegated Rose.

From the Hudson Republican, April 22.

We are indebted to Mr. Cyrus Macy, florist, of this city, for a genuine variegated rose, the second one allowed to come into bloom of the cuttings from which he is propagating this rare novelty. It has been named the "Cora Macy," after one of his daughters, and promises to become a flower of great beauty and value. This rose originated as a "sport" from an ordinary monthly rose of deep red color in Mr. Macy's door-yard last season. It was transferred to his greenhouse and judiciously forced until several healthy plants have been obtained, and found true to color. The form and fragrance of the parent rose are fully preserved, while the leaves are all beautifully variegated in red and white, blending in the most perfect manner.

What Came from Ringing the Easter Bells.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, April 21.

The quiet city of Portsmouth, N. H., has a small religious war of its own. Portsmouth has come to the conclusion that, aside from the Fourth of July, church bells are not to be rung before sunrise, except as fire-alarms. Easter morning the rector of the Episcopal church ordered the sexton to usher in the day with a lively ringing of the bells; but that official, fearing the terror of the law more than the denunciation of his spiritual adviser, flatly refused. Thereupon the rector sent his son, and there was an alarm [illegible] dismal steady morning, bringing hundreds of people from their couches, and stirring up a fire of indignation that will not be quenched except by the resignation of the rector.

THE MODOC MURDERERS.

Sketches of the Perpetrators of the Recent Treacherous Assassinations.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, April 14.

The peculiar atrocity of the massacre on Friday has awakened a keen interest in the savage perpetrators. The following sketches of them will, therefore, be read with interest. The writer saw and shook hands with every one of the monsters, barely six weeks ago, in their own stronghold. They were then apparently desirous of peace, and those who visited their camp can only now realize the danger they ran in reposing confidence in such merciless beings as they have since proven themselves to be. It is highly probable that they even then contemplated their wretched treachery, and were only waiting to get the three Commissioners in their power before beginning their dreadful work. Hence they met on friendly terms all who came to them until they could entice the Commissioners within their grasp. The night of the 28th of February the writer slept in Capt. Jack's cave, lying down beside the latter with a feeling of perfect security.

CAPT. JACK.

Capt. Jack, the chief of the tribe, and another of the villainous plot, is a full-blooded Modoc of about thirty years of age, though he looks much older. He has a good head, though like all Indians, the forehead is low and retreating. His complexion is dark, being a bright copper color, and his eyes are black, full, and piercing. His hair is long, hanging down to the shoulders, and his face is entirely destitute of beard. His mouth is large, and its shape indicates firmness and determination though it by no means denotes cruelty and baseness—traits which Jack seems to possess above all others. In manner he is cool, self-possessed, and very dignified. He insists upon being treated with the greatest respect by all with whom he comes in contact, and the chief ruler of 40,000,000 of people could not be a greater stickler for official etiquette than is this same miserable savage. He never smiles. His greeting of his visitors on the occasion of the visit referred to was a splendid exhibition of haughtiness and indifference, notwithstanding at the time he was so ill he could not stand up. Before this act of treachery he was believed to be the soul of honor. Settlers in the neighborhood who had many dealings with him said that they never knew Capt. Jack to do a mean or base act, nor would he knowingly permit any member of his band to do one. If any of the ranchmen ever complained of any act of peculation or other annoyance, Jack was sure to visit punishment upon the head of the offender. He was elected chief of the tribe two or three years ago, and Squire Steele, of Yreka, acted as judge of election—a fact which has always made Steele Jack's fast friend. He was the last man in the tribe who it would be thought could be guilty of so base an act—an act entirely out of keeping with his past character.

JOHN SCHONCHIN.

John Schonchin, a brother of "Old Schonchin," Jack's predecessor in the office of chief, is a man about forty years old. He is a lighter colored man than Jack, but is a great deal stouter, being broad-shouldered and quite corpulent. His hair is long and straight, and his eyes small and expressionless. His face is pleasing in expression, and he is much less determined in look that the younger chief. Schonchin is a rival to the place occupied by Capt. Jack, he believing that he has a hereditary right to the Modoc throne. Consequently he and Jack have not been on the best of terms, though in their horrible plot they seem to have worked together. He is the man who shot Meacham, and inflicted the wounds from which the latter is likely to die. Schonchin, in all these peace negotiations, has been more exacting in his demands than even Jack himself. On the occasion of Steele's first visit to the lava-bed, he was less friendly than any of the others. He even went so far as to accuse Steele of wishing to "talk with two tongues," and the latter had to make him a sharp speech in reply to prevent a recurrence of the insult.

BOSTON CHARLEY.

Boston Charley, the man who shot and instantly killed Rev. Dr. Thomas, is a young Indian about twenty-two years old. He is practically white, and his complexion quite clear; hence the name of "Boston," given him by the Indians, which signifies "white." He has no history at all, and gained no prominence in the tribe until the peace negotiations began, when he acted as messenger. He was one of the young savages who came out to Fairchild's with Steele and party to talk to Gen. Canby, about the [illegible] of March. The General treated them all very kindly, and their return for this is his brutal massacre. "Boston" was believed to be one of the best-dispositioned Indians in the tribe. He was good-humored, always laughing and talking, and seemed to like the whites better than the Indians. He was one of those indicted by the Oregon Grand Jury for the killing of the settlers, but he was known to have had nothing at all to do with that matter, being on the west side of the lake at the time.

HOOKA JIM.

This is one of the worst Indians in the whole tribe. He was the leader of the band who committed the murders in December. He is young, not over twenty-one or twenty-two, but is large and powerful. He is not a Modoc proper, but belongs to a band of Indians known in [illegible] as the "Como-Twasses." They are composed of remnants of several tribes, and have long been regarded as thieves and murderers. [illegible] of them are in the lava bed—Hooka Jim and the "Doctor," and even Captain Jack was said to be afraid of them. This Indian has a bad [illegible]. He, too, was one of those who came out with Steele, and was the only one that the Chronicle correspondent felt uneasy with, when on one occasion on the route he was left for [illegible] alone with him. It was getting late in the afternoon, and the party had [illegible] miles of ride when they struck the "divide," a [illegible] the mountain to the south of Little Klamath Lake. There were five whites and fourteen Indians. Steele and Fairchilds led the party, and as they came out of the trail and struck the Lost River road, Steele put spurs to his horse and the whole party started for home on a gallop, the Indians riding along heavily armed with their [illegible] ers and fox-tails flying like so many [illegible]. They yelled and howled, and the party came down the slope like flying Tam O'Shanters. Something getting wrong with the Chronicle man's saddle, he stopped to fix it, which took nearly twenty minutes. Hooka Jim and Curly-headed Jack, another Indian that it would not do to trust far, seeing the correspondent stop, rode on a few hundred yards and stopped also. When the latter mounted he saw his own party fully two miles ahead going like the wind. He started on a run to catch them, and then the two Indians joined him, and all three went down the valley on a run. The Indians rode their ponies one on either side, and seemed to be highly tickled at the correspondent's somewhat unskillful handling of his horse. They then began a series of movements, designed to frighten the latter, and make him deposit his precious burden in the sage-brush, and once Hooka Jim, with a yell, deliberately spurred his pony directly against the horse—a movement that nearly accomplished the desired object. On the whole it was an uncomfortable ride, and the reporter breathed much freer when he came up with Steele.

BLACK JIM.

This is another of the murderers of the settlers. He is a tall, savage-looking fellow, with a very dark, thin face. He is about thirty years old, and is one of the most desperate warriors in the band.

The Assassination of Canby and Thomas—Gen. Schofield's Order.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 14, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—It is with extreme sorrow that the Division Commander announces the death of one of our most honored and beloved comrades, Brig.-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of the Columbia. Gen. Canby and his associates, the Peace Commissioners, were, on the 11th inst., making a last humane effort to avert further hostilities with the Modocs, when they were treacherously assaulted by the Indian chiefs. Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas were killed, and Mr. Meacham dangerously wounded. Lieut. William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry, was at the same time treacherously shot and seriously wounded while answering a flag of truce. Upon the arrival of the remains of Gen. Canby in Portland, Oregon, appropriate funeral honors will be paid, under the direction of Brevet Major-Gen. Robert S. Granger, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry. All officers and troops on duty in and near San Francisco will join in the escort of the remains of the illustrious dead when they pass through San Francisco to their final resting-place. As a mark of respect to the memory of the Christian patriot, Rev. Dr. Thomas, who, at the call of the Government, lost his life in the cause of peace and humanity, in company with our deceased comrade, all the officers of the Division and Department Staff will attend his funeral.

By order of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official—WM. M. WHERRY, Aid-de-Camp.

The Engineers' Private Signal.

That brave engineer, Wm. D. Guild, who met his death at Richmond Switch [illegible], on Saturday, while standing gallantly at his post of duty, was a resident of that part of Providence known as Elmwood, his house being close to the railroad crossing. Whenever he passed this spot, whether in daylight or darkness, he used to sound a short peculiar signal on the locomotive whistle as a greeting to his wife, and a notification that he was there and "all right!" Year in and year out this signal never failed. The regular passengers came to know it, and on hearing it would say, "There's Guild's signal to his wife." Saturday morning she missed it for the first time, and will never hear it again.

On the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland road, there is an engineer named Akerman, who resides at Portland, his mother lives at Portsmouth, and when approaching the Portsmouth bridge he sounds a peculiar whistle which notifies her that he is "all right." It is known as "Akerman's signal."

PLANTING TIME.

The Advent of Flowers—Hints for City Gardening—Plants to Choose and their Cost.

The season for planting has arrived, and florists are making money in a manner which makes them objects of envy to less fortunate tradesmen. The appearance of hastily improvised bowers of young trees, plants, shrubbery, and flowers on every side give a picturesque charm to the markets, and one is constantly encountering people in the streets carrying flowers in pots or bulbs, and plants and seeds done up in brown paper parcels. Merchants supplying such articles have their stores thronged daily with customers and an avalanche of orders is pouring in upon them through the mails. A few minutes spent in some of the large seed establishments makes an amateur imagine that the passion for horticulture here is similar to the historic tulip mania which once took possession of Holland and raged over all Europe. A little inquiry will satisfy you that the busy scene is peculiar to but not unusual in planting time, although a growing taste for gardening is indicated by a steady annual increase of the business of nurserymen everywhere. All parts of America, Europe, and even Asia and Africa, are drawn upon to supply New-York City with what it requires in this line, and it is, as it has been for centuries in older countries, the ambition of our horticulturists to produce, by careful cultivation, every year, some variety of flower, fruit, or vegetable more luscious or excellent than any hitherto known. This ambition is not wholly confined to professionals, but also animates rich amateurs who rear plants in their conservatories, which become world-famous for beauty or novel features. These private conservatories are becoming more numerous every year, and there are now but few families of wealth whose houses are without them.

The chief European sources of supply are Erfurt, in Prussia, Paris and London. The nurseries, hot-houses and nurseries of these cities are world-renowned, and their horticulturists have the advantage over American nurserymen in the traditional experience handed down from generation to generation. The Americans, however, have shown their transatlantic brethren something to admire in the way of fruits and vegetables, and are rapidly attaining proficiency in the art of floriculture. It is estimated that a capital of $10,000,000 is employed in the neighborhood of this City in the business of tree, plant, and vegetable cultivation for planting purposes only. The principal nurseries are located on Long Island and in New-Jersey and Westchester County, besides a multitude of small gardens.

There are also a number inside the City limits. Among these small growers, a large number are located at Union Hill, N. J. They are principally Germans, and drive their wagons into town every day and visit Spring-street and Centre-street markets. Their flowers are mainly of the best-known varieties, and they sell their stock at low rates, sometimes accepting decided reductions sooner than take the plants home again. Many persons go into the plant business in the Spring, and buying their stock at low rates from growers and at auction, resell it in stores and other places around the City at a good profit.

The principal if not the only auction in New-York for flowers and plants is held two or three times per week in Dey-street, near Broadway. It is generally well attended by dealers and lovers of horticulture, who, during the rapid sales, sometimes get good bargains.

One of the greatest floral favorites is the Japan lily. Thousands are now sold where hundreds were sold formerly. They are of many colors, and some are spotted. Gathered in the mountains of Japan, the bulbs are brought for sale to Yokohama, and thence exported to Europe and America. As many as 200,000 bulbs were sent to this country recently, but only 15,000 arrived in good order. The rest are rotting in San Francisco. About 25,000 are expected soon, and the demand for them, it is thought, will be fully satisfied. They are hardy and sell at twenty-five to seventy-five cents each.

CITY GARDENS.

Garden room in New-York is limited, and that householder of the middle class is fortunate who has a yard large enough to make a garden. However small the space at hand, it can be made beautiful for the eye with a very small expenditure of labor or money. To persons of sedentary habits a few minutes spent in the morning before going to business, and a few minutes more on the return home, is really a source of health. It seems singular when one looks from a back-window out on a number of yards, some beautified with green vines and blooming flowers, and others barren and dirty or a prey to ugly weeds, that the families who own the latter are not stimulated to copy the good example of their neighbors. A few dollars judiciously expended would render many of the little plots of ground in front of the houses in our thoroughfares, now neglected, very pretty objects. In the absence of these plots, boxes or pots could be placed on window balconies, or close to the house, for vines to grow from and decorate or cover blemishes in the fronts.

The reader who has strolled along Second-avenue in the warm season must have been delighted with the appearance of many houses in that thoroughfare, covered with evergreen vines creeping up to the roofs and hanging from chimneys. One can fancy how beautiful the City might be made if the taste prevailing in this locality were more universal. Some of the flat roofs of tenements in this City, in which the majority of the tenants are French or German, are converted into gardens in the Summer by the use of pots and boxes. It is to be regretted, for reasons which can be readily divined, that the few examples known of do not find more imitations.

It may be well to qualify the statement made in the opening of this article, by observing that though this is the annual season for planting, it is a very backward one, and the life of a plant exposed to the present temperature in a garden would be seriously endangered. Many kinds of seed, roots, and bulbs can be planted, however, and gardens can be put in order, grass sown, or sods laid down.

Those who desire to have quick results should select grass sods instead of seed. It requires more than the skill of an amateur to make grass grow well in less than a year.

Persons desiring City gardens must have a due proportion of the ground laid out to mass flowers in beds, lines for borders, and if they can afford it, suitable spots for vases, rustic ornaments, and a place for a bower or arbor. Once having settled upon the form and main features to be given to the garden, put it into shape and lay your sods. Amateurs have from now until May 1 for this preliminary work, and if they are going to move they have time enough in May to make a garden in their new homes. The next thing to be considered is the proper kind of plants to choose; those which are hardy, easily cultivated, bloom rapidly and frequently, and are at the same time pretty, being, of course, the best for the garden of moderate means.

A selection with a view to a tasteful combination of colors in flowering and variegated foliage should be studied. A few points from the florist, or a careful study of his catalogue, will give much instruction. A visit to the Central Park conservatories, or a remembrance of the colors of the plants growing in the grounds in the warm season, their arrangement in beds, borders, &c., will be an excellent guide. The park is regarded by florists as a model in this particular.

Some of the best flowers for this climate are as follows: For borders—Sweet alyssum, verbenas, candy-tuft, pinks, portulacca, and Chinese pinks. Each of these varieties blooms in different colors and shades. They are equally good for beds, and can be bought from the best dealers for from ten cents to thirty cents each, or $1 to $3 per dozen. Of the varieties well adapted for massing in beds are the ageratum, various shades of blue lilac and rose, lemon verbena, very fragrant, anterrhinus, of many colors, yellow predominating, and canna indica, with rich foliage and a small crimson, scarlet, orange, or yellow flower. A favorite flower is the carnation pink.

The dahlia, a well-known flower, also grows well in this climate. It is double and single and of all colors. The finer sorts are rated at 75 cents to $1 each, and the commoner 30 cents. There is also the feverfew, with large double white flowers, and one variety, the golden feather, having a golden yellow foliage. The German pink is also a good Summer blooming plant, bears flowers of a purplish crimson, and a clove-scented.

No garden is complete without the fuchsia, with its beautiful bell-shaped flowers and delicate colors. The Prince Imperial and the Elm City of this variety, with their bright scarlet sepals and dark purple corolla, are the earliest-blooming varieties, and are very plentiful in this market. Some varieties bear flowers of several colors and tints; they are usually thirty cents each. Fuchsias should be carefully protected from the full strength of the sun. Geraniums are very cheap, and are also good for Summer growth, and can be profitably preserved in the house during Winter. Of other flowers to select from are the gladiolus, heliotrope, lantanas, lilies, lobelias, pentstemons, petunias, and phloxes. These are of all colors, and are well suited for City gardens.

To this collection may be added pansies, tuberoses and tea roses, consisting of tea monthly, Bourbon and Bengal, moss, hybrid, perpetual, and climbing. The varieties of roses mentioned will grow well in this climate, but care should be taken in buying to question the florist as to the hardy character of the plant offered for sale; and it should be taken in the bud, else the flowers will decay. Sweet-williams and violets, the favorites of everybody, grow well, and the morning-glory and japonicas are good running plants to train over frames. Chrysanthemums thrive well, with little care. They are a good Fall-blooming plant and very useful for bouquets. Rhododendrons are also a hardy plant, with spreading foliage of thick leaves and a handsome flower. All of these plants can be bought, with few exceptions, from fifteen to fifty cents each, and for less per dozen. Good ordinary soil is all that is required for these plants, rotting sod being perhaps the best. Many hot-house plants can be set out in pots in the Summer, but unless you have a conservatory, it is best not to buy them.

One might indulge in a camellia, however, but it will require careful nursing with a greenhouse temperature in-doors during the Winter. Wall-flowers for a back ground are sometimes ornamental in a garden, and the homely sunflower is not to be disdained. Indeed, there is a tradition that the latter is anti-miasmatic, and its presence therefore healthy.

In flowering vines there are the honeysuckle, clematis, Chinese wistaria, Virginia creeper, madina, and the thumbergia. They are all cheap. Of plants chiefly admired for the variegated colors and beauty of their hues, there are the coleus, cinnevaria, centaurea, and tri-colored geranium. The reader has no doubt often admired the beautiful effect produced by the tasteful combination of these plants in beds in the Central Park, forming a mixture of gold, bronze, green, white, red, &c.

If the reader has only a portion of a house, and is not the sole possessor of a yard, flowers can be placed in the windows. Flowers in pots are within the reach of the humblest, and a dollar or two judiciously expended will make a pretty window garden.

Trellises for the support of plants and for vines to trail upon, are requisites in the cultivation of flowers, and those made of reeds can be bought at prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents, according to size and to suit purchasers. They are made oval-shaped, and in the form of stars, crosses, hearts, &c.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

An Examination of the Senior Partner—C. S. P. Bowles' Views on Solvency.

An examination of Charles S. P. Bowles, one of the partners of Bowles Brothers, the firm which recently failed, occasioning such an outburst of indignation in this country and in Europe, took place in Boston, on the 11th of April. Charles Bowles, at the time of the failure, was traveling in the United States, and was arrested at Springfield, Mass., on a complaint preferred by one of his creditors. Mr. Alfren Van Wagner, of this City, acted as interrogater in the portion of the examination which we present to-day, and which is now published for the first time. Mr. Bowles said, in response to a question as to the assets of the firm of Bowles Brothers, that he was unable to tell what they amounted to, that "matters are too mixed," and that it would be impossible to say whether "they amount to sufficient to pay one or twenty shillings in the pound." That he had written and telegraphed in vain for a statement of the financial condition of the concern. The bankrupt wished to say that he never had the £37,000 which had been charged to his account. He thought there must have been some mistake in regard to the matter. The newspapers published the assets of the firm as $112,000, and Mr. Bowles thought that sum was far below the mark. The reason assigned for ignorance of the amount of the assets was that, being unwell for some time, he had not looked at all into the details of the business. Mr. Bowles further said that the failure of the "Joint National Agency" deprived his firm of £50 000 of stock held by them in payment of their "good-will," which was sold out at that figure.

The "Joint National Agency" failed after the collapse of the establishment of the Bowles Brothers. The following question was then asked by Mr. Van Wagner: "Then the house must have failed while in a solvent condition?" To this Mr. Bowles replied: "Undoubtedly; that's what I have always held—that there was no necessity for the failure. Mr. Appleton had loaned the house, in open account, and in excess of the special capital, nearly $200,000, and knowing his high estimate of the value of our good will, I felt certain that any probable fluctuation deficit in active assets, caused by our passive assets of construction account, would be considered by him as a comparatively insignificant mortgage, so to speak, upon the said good will. These advances were made by Mr. Appleton at the time of the closing of Paris by the siege, and have continued ever since. The only security which Mr. Appleton took for these advances was the word of the firm and the value of the good will of the house. These advances were not made in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments, but because there were extraordinary demands upon the resources of the firm by the traveling public. At the time of the failure Mr. Appleton had drawn out some of his claims, but for some time he had $200,000 more than the $100,000 of his special capital invested in the business. My visit to America was made in order to complete the subscriptions of the 'Joint National Agency' and to procure a slight rest. After the arrangements were completed in regard to the 'Joint National Agency' I went on to San Francisco to find recreation in travel. This 'Joint National Agency' would have furnished the house of Bowles Brothers with an ample reservoir or bank pool from which to draw funds had not both concerns gone up. It was in consequence of the non-arrival of funds from all quarters that the firm of Bowles Brothers went under. I was not aware that the firm was in danger of failure when I left Europe for the United States last October."

To the following question Mr Bowles made a curious response:

"How much capital did the house of Bowles Brothers have at the time of failure?"

"The real capital of the house lay in its 'plant,' inventory account, and good will, which, upon estimate by competent judges—by Mr. Appleton's consent also—were fixed at the value of 500,000 francs, which sum was credited in equal parts to the four general partners. The construction and foundation account represented the accrued labor, hand work and head work of eight previous years. I don't remember that the general partners contributed, or agreed to contribute any cash. The 500,000 francs agreed to be contributed by Mr. Appleton were actually paid in cash within one year. It was to remain in the house for the term of fifteen years."

To the question "Did you have annual statements of the profits and losses of all the houses?" Mr. Bowles replied, "We did; but they were never united; each branch was considered in construction, and neither were profits or deficits transferred to the books of the parent house at Paris. By 'in construction' I mean that the New-York and Boston houses looked forward to an entity of their own to which the profits or loss of their establishment accrue. I think that the house was solvent at the time of the failure, taking everything into consideration. Neither I nor my partners lost any money in gambling so far as I know. The founding of the 'Joint National Agency' was no more of a drain upon the parent house than the birth of a child upon its parent. My salary from Bowles Brothers was £40 per month."

Another Eruption of Vesuvius.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Naples under date of April 3, says: Vesuvius is assuming a menacing aspect, and is at this moment sending forth a vast column of smoke or vapor, which is in strong contrast with the clear blue sky in the background. A year, all but a few days, has elapsed, since a destructive eruption buried beneath the lava many houses and gardens. Scarcely a month has elapsed since the funds collected were adjudicated to the sufferers, though I am not aware that they have yet been distributed, and now there is a high probability of another eruption. There have been several alarms during the Winter—the rumblings of the mountain were heard at Castellamare, and the copious rains which fell on the still burning lava that covers San Sebastiano and other places, rose in thick vapor, leading many to suppose that there was a fresh outburst. Prof. Palmieri has at last spoken, and I quote his words: "The great Vesuvian conflagration of the 26th of April, last year, was the final expression of the long period of eruption which preceded it. After the conflagration, a period of repose was to be expected, and we have had it. But in a volcano so active as Vesuvius has proved itself to be during this century, a period of repose is composed of two phases—one of declination, the other of resumption. During the first the smoke decreases, the smoke holes emit gradually less energetic acids; these show, instead, more decidedly carbonic acid, and the temperature diminishes. In the second phase, the smoke becomes more copious and continuous in the crater, the smoke holes increase in number and activity, and, together with a higher temperature, sulphuric acid and chloridic acid are emitted. Vesuvius has entered decidedly on the second phase, since the smoke is more abundant and continuous; new smoke holes with sublimates appear around the crater, and the acid emanations are very perceptible. The instruments of variation and the seismograph, which on the 8th of March were agitated when announcing the earthquakes of the 12th of that month, have not yet returned to perfect repose. The phase of *ripresa* is the commencement of a new eruptive period, of which it is impossible to say when it will burst out. It will probably be central, at least at the beginning." The mountain is, of course, visited by crowds, and those who do not like to ascend the cone may rest contented with a ride to the Observatory, from which curiosity may be abundantly satisfied. The Empress of Russia is very fortunate in witnessing the spectacle which is now presented to her, for though it is not a decided eruption, the large volumes of white smoke which ascend and mantle over the sky offer a gorgeous appearance, and give some faint idea of what Vesuvius can do in its wrath.

MONACO.

Nice and its Neighbors—The New Gambling-Place of the Old World.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The season at Nice is drawing to a close. The English are leaving in great numbers. There have been few Germans there this year, but the Americans are delaying their departure, and the Russians will, as usual, be among the last representatives of the foreign colony. Nice, however, is becoming less and less French. After the annexation, the Italian party consoled themselves for having been separated from a defeated country by the reflection that they had become part of an especially conquering nation; but since the last war that consolation has vanished, and natives regard French sentinels with the same look of dislike which used to be seen upon the faces of all Lombards during the Austrian occupation. The numerous foreigners who are attracted to Nice by its many charms have to pay high. The hotels which are most in repute have become, with one or two exceptions, inaccessible to persons of moderate fortunes; the shop-keepers charge enormous prices, and the humblest *facchino* feels himself aggrieved if for one hour's work he does not receive sufficient to enable him to live well for three days. Carriage drives are a favorite pastime here, and vehicles for hire are as numerous as they are expensive. For little open carriages drawn by two horses, ten francs per hour is charged—a rate which enables the fortunate proprietor to recover during one month of the season the whole cost of the equipage. Although the railway is now open between Nice and Monaco, Mentone and Genoa, persons who visit Nice for the first time usually prefer to pay £2 10s. to go to Monaco by way of Corniche, a three-hours' drive. It is, however, not a needless warning to those who may be inclined to take that route that even in Summer it will be prudent to make provision as for a long journey. Occasionally, owing to the winding nature of the road there is an instant change from the full glare of a scorching sun to the deep shadow thrown by lofty mountains, with an icy blast from the snow-clad summits of the Alps, which, meeting at certain points with the breeze from the sea, exposes the traveler to a double current. It is only after quitting La Turbie that the road returns to the full blaze of a glorious sun, with a delicious atmosphere, perfumed by the odor from the orange and lemon groves. If the visitor leaves Nice in the afternoon, he arrives at Monte Carlo at a time when the casino, the public establishments, the hotels, and the fairy terrace which surrounds them are lighted up by a thousand globes of fire, and he feels that he has left ordinary life and the countries of reality to enter into that brilliant region where all passions combine to obliterate the mind and obscure the reason. Since the Prince of Monaco has granted the management of the Casino of Monte Carlo to the present lessee, Monte Carlo has become the most luxurious, most beautiful, most enervating place in the world. The magnificent palm trees which stand out in the evening light produce most unexpected effects upon the imagination. All notion of the exact corner of the earth in which the beholder stands is lost, and he feels that he is transported to a sphere where everything seems to conspire against calmness and reflection. Every evening the railway trains and the *vetturini* bring crowds of voluntary victims. The gold of the four quarters of the world flows in to enable M. Blanc, the present farmer of the gaming tables, to fulfill the fabulous promises which he made to the Prince and to his subjects upon receiving the concession. Since that time the Prince has been able to abolish all the taxes, and this fortunate country basks in the sunshine, while folly from all other countries contributes to its wealth. The roads which lead to this principality of passion, the gardens which surround it, the edifices which embellish it, the soldiers who guard it, and the air which perfumes it have all been paid for by M. Blanc. He has lit with gas the whole town, from the Corniche-road up to the Prince's stables, and in this fairy scene the visitor who has left almost his last franc upon the green cloth may, before blowing out his brains, obtain at a most moderate price at the hotel built by M. Blanc an exquisite dinner, for the far-sighted speculator expends £8,000 a year that the gambler may not have reason to complain of the dearness of provisions. Nothing is neglected to expose the reason to a thousand seductions. There is an excellent band playing the most charming music; cosmopolitan *cocottes* wander within and without the casino, and their mechanical smiles accompany the jingle of the gold which the croupiers' rakes collect into the treasury of the bank; and the company of the Variétés perform most charming pieces. It is a most ingenious contrivance to have fixed this great establishment of corruption at the foot of the Corniche road, whence it attracts the fascinated traveler. Those who pour molten wax into their ears are tempted through their vision, and those who are purposely blind are overcome by the delicious odors which pervade the place. Happy prince, happy manager, happy subjects!

The Dutch War in Sumatra.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from the Hague, says: "Much sensation prevails here as well as in India since it has become known that the East Indian Government has declared war against the Sultan of Atchin. Reuter's office brought this deplorable news to Europe, and subsequently the Government was interpellated in the Second Chamber about it. The news was then confirmed by Mr. Fransen van de Puttee, the Minister of the Colonial Department. Before I sketch the parliamentary debate I think it of interest for the English public to say something about our relations with Atchin, which have resulted in a war that may perhaps be of much importance in its bearings upon our authority in the East Indian Archipelago. The Empire of Atchin, situate in the most northern part of the Island of Sumatra, is conterminous with the Dutch possessions in this island. The territory is totally unknown to us, so that the military expedition will meet with great difficulties, it being almost impossible to land troops with the object of mastering the capital. The English, who in 1795 had taken possession of Sumatra, (in the name of the Prince of Orange,) concluded in 1819 a treaty with Atchin, by the intervention of Mr. Raffles, by which all the rights they wanted were given to them—viz., to establish a factory in this island, and likewise a resident, while all the other European States were excluded. In consequence of a treaty concluded in 1824 between England and Holland, it became necessary to alter the former contract between Great Britain and Atchin. It was then settled that our relations with this native power should only aim to protect trade, without violating in the least the independency of Atchin, which remained under the protectorate of England. In 1840 the Dutch conquered a small neighboring State, Singnel, and this caused much trouble and uneasiness among the English residents of Penang and Singapore. This, again, made it necessary to conclude another treaty with England, which was ratified last year, placing our relations with Atchin on a new footing. The Atchinese, however, repeatedly violated their engagements with us, and were guilty of robberies, not only of goods, but of men, whom they sold as slaves. This seems to be the main cause of the declaration of war. This, however, is not quite certain. The Minister, answering the interpellation in Parliament, stated that he was not able to give complete information, because he had only received some telegrams, but he stated that it was a fact that war was declared. Thereupon one of the members of the Opposition said that this would be the last blow to our authority in the East, we having neither a sufficient number of soldiers, nor a sufficient navy to bring this expedition to a successful end. The Minister protested against this speech as both unparliamentary and unpatriotic, and said he was of opinion that the honor of the Dutch flag would be maintained. Let me add that the Cabinet acted in concert with the principal colonial powers—of course England and France. According to the news brought to-day by the mail from Batavia, there have been ordered to Atchin 4,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry, besides 250 officers and 1,000 coolies. The Commander-in-Chief is Gen. Köhler. The expedition started on the 20th of March."

Missing Ships from Canadian Ports.

From the Montreal Witness, April 18.

The following vessels are missing, and all hopes of their safety are given up by the underwriters:

The Barbadoes, Capt. James, from Montreal to the Clyde, with grain; passed Bic 4th November, 1872.

David McIver, Scott, from Quebec to the Clyde; timber; passed Bic 5th November, 1872.

Deodara, White, from Montreal to Queenstown, grain laden; passed Bic the 9th November, 1872.

Lochiel, Capt. Andrews, from Montreal to Liverpool, with wheat, corn, and flour; sailed on the 21st October, 1872.

Strathavon, Capt. Duquette, from Montreal to Glasgow; passed Bic the 5th November, 1872.

CUBA.

The Recapture of Bidwell—A Bold Stroke—Progress of the War—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 17, 1873.

The Press is just now trying to make people believe that the Havana police has undergone a change within a few days, and that it consists of Vidocqs. Even the names of criminals have been published, but as the criminals are not natives of the land of Pelayo, the Cid and Cavadonga, such a departure from the established rules is not so notable as it would be if they had been Spaniards. A few hours after my last letter, announcing the escape of Bidwell, had been mailed, information was received that the man had been recaptured on Caymanitas beach, about fourteen miles north of Havana. Bidwell had shaved off his whiskers, and when searched a thousand dollar United States bond, some Spanish gold and paper money, maps of Havana and of the island were found on his person; also a card on which the names of the various roads, rivers, and towns west of Havana were written. Bidwell's great friends, who had left the city on Thursday morning, and who undoubtedly directed the movements of the two schooners, which cruised off Marianas even until Monday evening, returned to the city to find their protegé again an inmate of a cell, and this time of one so secure that only force or the Captain-General's order can get him out of it. Messrs. Hayden and Green, the English detectives, and Mr. Good, the employe of the Bank of London, arrived on Sunday by the Morro Castle, and fully identified Bidwell as the man who had opened an account with the bank under the name of Warren; while Mr. Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, recognized Bidwell as an old-time forger and thief. These facts have been submitted to the Captain-General, and to-day it will be decided whether Bidwell will be sent to England direct, or via New-York.

A BOLD STROKE.

How many thieves, forgers, lawyers, and consuls have been or will be mixed up with the great bank forgery it is hard to tell, but the latest exploit of Gen. Oscar Wilson, (undoubtedly an alias,) a celebrated New-Yorker, deserves mention. A few hours before the Morro Castle left New-York, Wilson presented himself to Mr. Himrod, the purser, asking him when the steamer would sail. He was informed that he must have a passport and get his passage at the office, the manner of the question arousing Himrod's suspicions. Three o'clock came; the English detectives, Messrs. Haydn, and Green, and Good, the Bank of England clerk, were among the passengers, and the Morro steamed down the harbor. Mr. Himrod was walking the deck about 8 in the evening, when Wilson came up to him, asked who the Englishmen were. Mr. Himrod said: "You ought to know better than I; you have been talking to them all the afternoon, while I have been at my work. I believe they are detectives." About an hour later Mr. Haydn came up and remarked to the Captain, "Captain, somebody has opened my valise and taken forty sovereigns and a silver snuff-box containing some jewelry." The Captain wanted to search for the property at once. Consulting with the steward, suspicion was fastened on a waiter, but Mr. Himrod told them he believed Wilson was the thief, and advised the detectives to remove their papers and other valuables, if they had any, from their trunks. The detectives, after some talk, concealed a portion of their papers by keeping them on their person, while the purser kept a close watch on Wilson and the suspected waiter. On Friday some cigars were abstracted from Mr. Green's room. This puzzled the purser, and while Wilson was on deck playing cards, shuffling them like an experienced gambler, Mr. Himrod went below and searched Wilson's room. He found a very heavy satchel, which opened when a cabin-boy pressed a spring, and displayed a jimmy, fourteen skeleton keys, and the other tools—all of the finest workmanship—needed to start a first-class thief and burglar in business. Mr. Himrod informed the detectives of this, and a close surveillance was maintained over Wilson until Sunday evening, when the Morro arrived in the harbor of Havana. Everybody was on deck watching the ship coming to anchor, and for the moment Wilson was forgotten. Mr. Himrod asked, "Where is Wilson?" Green then went below, and reported that all their trunks had been broken open, that their papers had been abstracted, and that a strange key lay on the floor of his room, which proved to be the key of the room in the hotel which was occupied by the detectives during their stay in New-York. After some search the burglar's tools were discovered under the sink in Green's room, and Messrs. Green & Co. felt exceedingly "cheap." The purser was a better detective than they, and they had to thank his foresight for the safety of their principal documents. Wilson landed very unconcernedly on Monday morning, thinking that he was in no danger; but, as the offense had been committed inside of the harbor, he was arrested subsequently at the San Carlos Hotel, where he had gone to reside. The Press praised the police highly for making the arrest, as if it had been an exceedingly difficult affair to arrest a man pointed out as a thief. Instructions from Washington are expected as to whether Wilson shall be protected and defended at the expense of the United States Government, or his release be demanded at once.

THE WAR.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Holguin and Manzanillo have been exceedingly active, and on the whole have been successful, although such yarns as the capture of Manzanillo and of Gen. Portilla, are manufactured of whole cloth. The passing over of about eighty men to the insurgents is confirmed, also the news that a number of volunteers, some say as many as twenty-five, were killed in that neighborhood. On the 10th Carlisto Garcia attacked Las Auras settlement, killed about half of the small garrison, and carried off a quantity of clothing and ammunition. According to a Spanish official telegram received yesterday, a column of 600 men, commanded by Major Lamban, met Garcia on San Antonio Creek and killed twenty-one of his men; it was thought that one of the killed was Garcia himself, but this is somewhat doubtful, as that General is well known. The telegram confesses that four soldiers were killed, and two officers and seventeen soldiers wounded; six soldiers were "bruised." Whether "bruised" by a bullet or a fall, is not stated. Trustworthy information from the seat of war is scarce, each party arranging the news to suit themselves, although the Spaniards acknowledge that of late they have not met with great success.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Republican Party feels very confident of being enabled to carry out its views, and win in the elections of members for the Spanish Cortes. The Republicans think that Cuba, as a Spanish province, ought to be represented in the Spanish Cortes, and they are right. As much of a revolution as in Cuba exists in Spain against the Government of the nation, and nevertheless nobody has as yet pretended that Catalonia, or Navarre ought not to be represented. The people, too, are becoming accustomed to republican doctrines, and the Republican ranks are daily gaining accessions from all classes, the principal element being the laboring classes. The Cubans not in favor of the armed revolution are changing their ideas, and many think that, under a just Spanish republican régime, peace may yet be restored to this island, and that a union of Liberal Republican Spaniards and Conservative Cubans would destroy the armed revolution in the field, and the power and ideas of the Spanish ultras throughout the island. The new Captain-General is expected to arrive to-morrow, and the *Tribuno* will then be enabled to write as the representative of a free people, or at least of one desiring to be free, without being checked by the retrogressive ideas of the Council of Thirteen, or their tools, the Captain-General and Censor. Tuesday's edition of the *Tribuno* was suppressed altogether; such acts only widen the Gulf between Republicans and Ultras, and the former will be perfectly justified in retaliating the moment they have the power to. The new Republican journal is expected to appear about the 1st of May. Many Cubans are of opinion that no native of the island ought to take any part in the political question, but should let Spanish Republicans and Ultras fight it out, they fearing that in case of a conflict or disturbance, the Cubans would be the victims, while the Spaniards would never allow them to hold any prominent position in the councils of the party, and a Cuban, if at all prominent as a Spanish Republican, would at once be branded as an insurgent. This view of the question is now seriously discussed by the Cubans.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The so-called junta of *libertos*, or freedmen, began its sessions yesterday. This junta was organized for the purpose of seeing that the law regarding the freedom of negroes born since September, 1868, and of those over sixty years of age, be complied with....Rev. Mr. Edward Kenney held the first Protestant Easter service ever celebrated on land in the Island of Cuba. He baptized several infants, and is now working hard to destroy concubinage among American or English persons dwelling here, many of them being prevented from marrying by the laws of the church, which prevents marriages of Protestants and Catholics, leaving them no other remedy than to go to the United States, if they wish the ceremony performed; many are too poor to do so.....A good joke has just come to light. The West India and Panama Cable Company employs a small number of English operators and a larger number of colored gentlemen, who have been practicing at the different stations, the latter working for small pay and being, consequently, preferred by the company. The cable between Dominica and Martinique was reported broken by the operator, a native of that island. His tests (?) proved the fact conclusively, and the company no longer accepted any telegrams. Mr. Robert Murrell, the English operator, stationed at St. Vincent's, was sent to Dominica to locate the fault and found it in five minutes; the scientific colored operator had fastened the cable end to the earth-wire and his earth-wire to the battery!

QUASIMODO.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Adams on Seward and Lincoln.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

C. R., in his communication in this morning's *Times*, touched the key-note of many a heart in these United States, if not in the world. I was a life-long admirer and adherent of Mr. Seward, and no one cherishes his memory with more respect, affection and pride, than I do. I agree with all Mr. Adams says of him, but the implied detraction from Mr. Lincoln's share in the momentous struggle of the nation for its existence I do not like. They were both required for the occasion, each in the separate positions they both filled. As was said of Webster and Clay, we (the people) were proud of the one and loved the other.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 21, 1873.

An Alleged Sinecure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An individual, one of Tweed's pets, but at present protected by Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, draws from the City Treasury, monthly, the sum of $208, as he claims, for services as Chamber Clerk, but, in fact, for doing nothing, and this can be proved upon investigation.

Up to within about five months a gentleman by the name of Spence held the position above named, and at the same time Nolan also drew pay. Mr. Spence was removed, and a pupil of Boese's was appointed; his name is Caldwell, and he performs the duties of Chamber Clerk. Nolan performs no duty, but is very regular in his calls upon Mr. Green for his money, every dollar of which is virtually stolen from the City Treasury. I think that the judges should call Mr. Boese's attention to this matter, and that he should immediately inform Mr. Nolan that his services were no longer required; for I think it is about time that these sinecure positions were abolished. Is there any use for the people to vote for reform as long as your Boeses and Nolans are allowed to hold office? I think not, and I trust you will give this a place in your valuable columns, so that the people may know how they are being swindled.

Yours, &c. REFORM.

Parsimony of the White Star Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To assist in determining how far the general policy of the company is to blame for the disaster to the Atlantic, it is right that facts in the past indicating that policy should be made known to the public.

The steamer Baltic, of the White Star line, was advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 5th of September last, that being the regular sailing day. As as consequence nearly 150 saloon and upward of 600 steerage passengers were congregated in Liverpool that afternoon. On going to the landing, however, they were coolly informed that the vessel would not sail until the following day, and that they must provide for themselves in the meantime as best they could. The reason assigned for not sailing at the usual time was that the cargo was not all aboard. Here was deliberate breach of contract, solely for the company's convenience, and which involved the loss of a day's time to each of the passengers—time which, in many instances, was very valuable. Nor was this all. Instead of providing for the passengers, on board or otherwise, they were subjected to the expense of a day at a hotel and an extra cartage of luggage. To the saloon passengers this was not of serious moment; but who shall say that it was a trifle to the poor immigrant, whose last shilling, perhaps, was expended in the purchase of his ticket and his outfit. The scanty fare in the saloon, and the evidently low-priced skill employed in its preparation, were also a constant theme for comment throughout the voyage.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and no one who was a passenger on board the Baltic at that time will be surprised at the parsimony in fitting and perhaps in officering out the Atlantic, which bore its proper fruit at Mars Head.

PASSENGER.

Plain Talk About Policy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I must return my thanks to THE TIMES for the course you have decided upon in not hereafter publishing the advertisements of any lottery schemes. You are doing more good than you have any idea of, and if the other papers would only follow your example, the misery that is caused by lotteries would, in a great measure, be lessened. I hope few of your readers are addicted to buying lottery-tickets and policy-slips, as, in the case of all games of chance, when once begun it is hard to break off. I wish those of your readers who think of investing their money would ponder this well, and be guided by one who was an inveterate policy-player, but who, after many struggles, gave it up, and has not been inside of a policy-shop for four years. I commenced to play policy in 1854, and not a day passed for fourteen years (Sunday excepted and a few holidays) but what I was in a policy-shop from one to four times a day. During that time I spent all my earnings, after paying my board, which can be put down at $15 per week. I never "hit" more than $60 at one time, and I may safely say that my "hits" during all those years did not amount to the sum of $800; but if it had been $8,000 it would have all been spent in the policy shop. Persons may say, "If it was drawn square, I am lucky, I can beat them." In answer to that, I say it cannot be beaten. They will allow the players to seal their play, which is done in this way: The party has certain numbers he desires to bet on; well, he puts them down on oiled paper, making the figures with a lead-pencil—this cannot be changed; he also marks the amount he wishes to play for. This paper is folded in as many thicknesses of paper as he wishes, and then inclosed in an envelope and sealed with wax—all larger shops have plenty of wax on hand. The amount only that can be won is marked outside to correspond with the amount inside, but the numbers are not marked. Nothing needs now be done but to pay the cost, which is always at least $1, (for sealed plays are usually heavier than open ones,) and some mark to designate the player. It is then taken to the manager's office and kept. If the numbers are "put" after the "official" drawings come in the managers are told the numbers and the money is promptly paid. But the numbers very seldom come out. It is not my intention to explain all the ways the game is played, but to state what class of people play it, and what I have seen inside of policy shops. All confirmed policy players, after three years, look about the same; their clothes are poor and their appearance becomes haggard. I have seen men lose all of their week's wages on a Saturday-night drawing, and after cursing their luck vainly try to borrow five cents from the "writer" to ride up-town—have seen men take rings off their fingers and their overcoats off their backs, and that when the thermometer was below the freezing point, and rush to the pawnbroker to raise a few dollars, and then be too late for the morning drawings, and after the drawings would come in and not the numbers they wished to play among them, they would swear they were mighty lucky. I have known hundreds of men to go without their dinner for weeks to gratify their passion for play. I have often gone without mine. The men that are seen in policy-shops are not by any means the only ones that play. Thousands of men and women play every day that never entered a shop, but send a boy to make their play. It is a curse that is not confined to the poor, as is generally supposed. I have known men to spend $100 per day for weeks, and make hits of $3,000, but be "dead broke" in the end; and I have seen men spend from $1,000 to $3,000 on one drawing, and not get a cent. The keepers of policy-shops are not generally men of temperate habits. Some of them whom I know are church-members, and have their regular class of customers, that send in their plays to their place of business, which is sometimes a cigar, paper, or hardware store. I will close by warning all never to invest a single cent, as they will have a harder job to stop playing than it is to leave off chewing tobacco. I have tried both.

HARLEM.

Some Facts for Mr. Sparks' Special Plea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of J. H. Sparks, agent of the White Star line, respecting the Atlantic "calamity," as he is pleased to call it, was ably answered in your editorial columns this morning; but there remains yet something to be said on this important subject. We see every reason why the officials of the line should endeavor to patch up their character, and shield themselves as much as possible; this is natural, but we think it is not wise. To the coal question we would just now place a fact or two on record. It will be impossible for us on this side of the Atlantic to know the quantity really put on board of the steamer. When at Queenstown, and before starting out for America on the last voyage, Capt. Williams wrote to Ismay, Imrie & Co. that the voyage so far was without interest, the ship was in good condition and working well. With this letter another one was sent by the Chief Engineer, who stated that the coal was of a quality better than usual, and that the machinery was all right. Neither of these officers had aught to complain of. These statements, in substance, the Liverpool managers gave to some of the Liverpool papers the day the tidings of the "calamity" reached that place. Probably Mr. Sparks had not seen what his superiors had said before he wrote to THE TIMES.

Mr. Sparks garnishes his letter with some statistics respecting other and competing lines, evidently intending to bring contumely upon them. He wants to drag them into the same boat as himself, and to attract attention to other lines.

Now let us give the facts, as they are using his own statistics, which he had "cooked" for the occasion:

	Sailed from.	Date.	Arrived at.	Date.	Days Out.
Britannia..	Gl'gow	Dec. 23,'71.	Halifax.	Jan. 18,'72	26
Cuba......	Li'pool	Mch. 9,'72.	Halifax.	Mch. 21,'72	12
Silesia......	Ham'g	Nov. 13,'72	Halifax.	Nov. 30,'72	17
The Queen	Lond'n	Nov. 12,'72	Halifax.	Dec. 6,'72	24
Siberia.....	Li'pool	Dec. 10,'72.	Halifax.	Dec. 27,'72	17
Cuba......	Li'pool	Dec. 14,'72.	Halifax.	Dec. 29,'72	15
Glamorgan	Cardiff.	Dec. 2,'72 .	St. Johns	Dec. 18,'72	16
Idaho......	Li'pool	Jan. 1,'73..	Halifax.	Jan. 16,'73	15
Minnesota	Li'pool	Jan. 8,'73..	Halifax.	Jan. 25,'73	17
Cuba......	Li'pool	Jan. 18,'73.	Halifax.	Feb. 2,'73	15
*America..	Brem'n	Jan. 21,'73.	St. Johns	Feb. 2,'73	22
C. of Wash	Li'pool	Dec. 28,'72.	Boston..	Jan. 12,'73	17

*Put into Falmouth, machinery disabled, Jan. 13.

The figures put a very different construction upon Mr. Sparks' rendering of the statistics, upon which he had hoped to prove to the public that the other lines made Halifax a "regular calling place for American steamers." The time when these vessels bore up for Halifax and St. John was noted for the prevalence of the most intense hurricanes and gales. One thing is certain—all of the ships enumerated went in and came out without damage either to life or property, while the first attempt of a White Star liner cost nearly six hundred lives and a costly steamer.

Of the twelve steamers enumerated in Mr. Sparks' list, all of them were out from their sailing ports much longer than the Atlantic was before they were so short of coal that they were obliged to seek a supply port, and some of them had, when they arrived at Halifax, enough coal to have brought them to New-York, on moderate Winter weather, but they did not care to run any risk.

At some day, not far distant, with your permission, I shall be pleased to furnish to the readers of THE TIMES the opinions of practical ship-builders and ship-masters on the "model" of Mr. Sparks' "perfect sea-boats," to whose "model and construction" he attributes "the saving of nearly all who escaped" destruction by the wreck of the Atlantic. O.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 18, 1873.

New-Jersey Constitutional Commission.

A special session of the New-Jersey State Senate will meet at the Capitol in Trenton, on Thursday at noon, to receive from Gov. Parker the nomination of fourteen gentlemen—two from each Congressional district—to suggest and prepare amendments to the New-Jersey State Constitution, for submission to and consideration by the Legislature. The existing Constitution of the State provides for its amendment by approval of two consecutive Legislatures, and final ratification by the people, such proceeding to be taken only once in five years. The present Constitution was ratified in 1846, and the altered circumstances since have rendered desirable a change. Among other things an effort will be made to create senatorial districts, instead of each county, whether large or small, having one Senator, as at present; and to increase the representation in the lower House from sixty members to at least one hundred, so that the townships may be more liberally represented, instead of a large proportion of the representatives, as at present, coming from the cities and large towns. This is especially so in Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Union, and Middlesex Counties. In Essex, six of the nine members come from Newark; in Hudson, four of the eight from Jersey City, and a fifth from Hoboken; in Passaic, two of the three from Paterson; in Union, two of the three from Elizabeth, and one each from New-Brunswick, Camden, and Trenton. The judicial system also needs revision, so that leaving the judiciary, as at present, subject to appointment by the Governor and approval by the Senate, their number may be increased and an independent Appellate Court may be established, to be composed of judges who do not sit at the Circuits. It is also proposed to prohibit the passage of special laws, where they can be secured under a general law; to provide for only biennial sessions of the Legislature unless specially convened by the executive; to increase the pay of members so as to cut off all "extras," and to limit the length of the session. A lieutenant-governorship is proposed to be created, to be presiding officer of the Senate, and to officiate in the absence of the Governor; and an effort will be made to make more of the offices elective and to prevent the appointment by the Legislature of all commissions, but to require the same, when authorized, to be chosen by the people.

The commission will doubtless be composed of the best men of the State, and it is understood that President Taylor, of the Senate, and Speaker Fisher, of the Assembly, will be of their number. No provision is made for payment for their services, but the Legislature having authorized their appointment will not fail to see that they are reimbursed. Their duties will be merely carefully to consider the wants of the Constitution and to recommend them to the Legislature of 1874, who, if they approve them, will refer them to the Legislature of 1875; and if again approved by that body a special election will be held, and if finally approved by the people the Governor will make proclamation to that effect and the new Constitution will go into force. Any one or more of the amendments may be rejected, so that the whole work need not fail, in case a part of it should only be acceptable.

The Stonington Railroad Disaster—A Startling Rumor.

From the New-Haven Palladium, April 22.

There are rumors, which we hope, for the sake of human nature, are baseless, that the disaster on the Stonington and Providence Railroad was caused by enemies of Mr. Ennis, the owner of the dam which, giving way, let out the water that carried away the bridge. Mr. Ennis had several lawsuits in some liquor business, the defendants in which have at times said that witnesses who testified against them "would have to sweat for it." The dam was strongly built, and it is said the waters were not so high as they had been many times before. As regards the bridge itself, the statements are contradictory, some saying that the foundations were improperly laid.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Sherman has shown himself a great general, but not a great statesman. While on his march to the sea he carried everything before him, armies disappeared and fortifications crumbled away; but as soon as he entered the field of statesmanship he showed himself a failure, the Southern generals outwitted him, and he gave them terms the veriest schoolboy of the North would have rejected, and, much to his chagrin, Gen. Grant had to go down and make new terms that the Administration and country would receive. So upon the negro question, he was in all his utterances on the extreme Southern side of the question; and to take his views then and compare them with the facts of to-day, they would seem the veriest nonsense. Upon the Indian question the General has written himself upon all sides of it, from the extreme of the peace policy almost to that of utter extermination. To take some of his views, as expressed in the address of the Peace Commissioners, signed by eight gentlemen—four of them officers—viz., Gen. W. T. Sherman, Brevet Major-Gens. Terry, Harney, and Augur, he says of the Indian: "To force he yields nothing. In battle he never surrenders, and is the more excusable, therefore, that he never accepts capitulation at the hands of others. In war he does not ask or accept mercy. He is then the more consistent that he does not grant mercy. So little accustomed to kindness from others, it may not be strange that he often hesitates to confide. Proud himself, and yet conscious of the contempt of the white man, when suddenly aroused by some new wrong, the remembrance of old ones still stinging his soul, he seems to become, as expressed by himself, blind with rage. If he fails to see the olive branch or flag of truce in the hands of the Peace Commissioners, and in savage ferocity adds one more to his victims, we should remember that for two and a half centuries he has been driven back from civilization, where his passions might have been subject to the influences of education, and softened by the lessons of Christian charity."

The same document claims for a party, of which Gen. Sherman was the head, the inauguration of "the hitherto untried policy, in connection with Indians, of endeavoring to conquer by kindness;" and, speaking of its success, says, "If it proves nothing else, it may serve to indicate that the Indian, though barbarous, is yet a man, susceptible to those feelings which ordinarily respond to the exercise of magnanimity and kindness."

On the question of a transfer of the Indian Department to the care of the Secretary of War, the same document gives utterance to the following: "To determine this properly we must first know what is to be the future treatment of the Indians. If we intend to have war with them, the bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. In our judgment, such wars are wholly unnecessary, and, hoping that the Government and the country will agree with us, we cannot now advise a change."

This utterance was just at the close of the Cheyenne war, which cost $30,000,000, and the Sioux had not then signed the treaty which has since given peace and safety to the frontier and the plains.

As to the fitness of army officers to discharge the duties of agents, it says: "We are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indian children to read and write or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civil and not military occupations."

The experiment of giving the management of Indian affairs into the hands of army officers was tried for some fifteen months at the beginning of Gen. Grant's Administration, and admitted to have been a failure in every sense of the word. The Indian Office at Washington was so corrupt that a Congressional Committee reported the head of it "either wofully ignorant and incompetent or fearfully corrupt." It was proven before this same committee that the Government was swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, while every officer in the Indian service was a regular army officer. Some of the selections may have been, and undoubtedly were, of good men, but many of them were immoral and corrupt. At —— agency, in Oregon, the agent was drunk much of the time and he and his employes lived in open adultery with the Indian women of the agency. At —— agency, Washington Territory, the agent was charged with sharing the profit with the trader who swindled the Indians out of thousands of dollars' worth of cattle. At the —— agency, Montana, the agent lived a hundred miles from his agency, and visited it once or twice a year. And the present Modoc trouble might have been averted by proper management on the part of the army officer in charge of the Klamath Reservation at the time Capt. Jack and all his band moved upon it.

The General in his letter refers to the trouble with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. His peace report says the origin of the difficulty with these tribes was that the treaty was broken, but not by the Indians, and an Indian chief was murdered under a flag of truce. "The howl that followed Gen. Baker's attack upon the Piegans, and Gen. Custer's attack upon Black Kettle's camp" was founded upon military testimony alone, and we doubt if the participants in either care much to have them revived. All the information the public had in regard to the Piegan attack was the official report of Lieut. Pease United States Army, their agent, made to Gen Alfred Sully, United States Army, their Superintendent, and by him transmitted to the Secretary of War. The facts of this case were: A white man named C——, who, for twenty years or more, had lived with a Piegan squaw, and traded with the tribe, got into a difficulty with his wife's relatives—as civilized people sometimes do—and in the mêlée he was shot. Gen. Baker was sent to punish the tribe for this outrage upon a white citizen. The report of Lieut. Pease shows that at the time of the attack the tribe was suffering terribly from the small-pox, some 500 having died of it. By mistake, in the night, Gen. Baker's command struck the hospital camp of the Piegans, in which there were none but the sick and those who had the care of them, the warriors being in camp some twelve miles distant. The massacre of small-pox patients—men, women, and children—even if Indians, was considered by the public as barbarous. As to the Black Kettle affair, Gen. Sherman's peace document says: "The particulars of this massacre are too well known to be repeated here, with all its heart-rending scenes. It is enough to say that it scarcely has its parallel in the records of Indian barbarity. Fleeing women, holding up their hands and praying for mercy, were brutally shot down; infants were killed, and scalped in derision; men were tortured and mutilated in a manner that would put to shame the savage ingenuity of interior Africa." So loud was the "howl of indignation" over this horrible massacre, that a committee of Congress visited the scene of it, and, as a result of their investigation, report as follows: "These Indians were encamped under the direction of our officers, and believed themselves to be under the protection of our flag." In this investigation one of the witnesses testifies as follows: "All manner of depredations were inflicted on their persons; they were scalped; their brains knocked out; the men used their knives, ripped open women, clubbed little children, knocked them in the head with their guns, beat their brains out, mutilated their bodies in every sense of the word." So horrible was some of the testimony, that the committee refrained from publishing it.

At the time, none was more hearty in condemnation of the horrible and cruel massacre than Gen. Sherman. With the general public we do not think there is much question as to the management of the Indian Department, or of the Indians in the field; and Secretary Delano and the Board of Indian Commissioners with their assistants, the Mission Boards of the churches, are giving the service honest, efficient agents, and, if seconded by the officers of the army, there is little or no question as to the result.

CONSISTENCY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, April 22.

The Chair presented a communication from the Commissioners for locating the Gilbert Elevated Railway, saying they had located the following route as the most convenient: Commencing on the south shore of Harlem River at Kings Bridge, thence along Eighth-avenue to One Hundred and Tenth-street, thence along One Hundred and Tenth-street to Ninth-avenue, thence to Fifty-third-street, thence along Fifty-third-street to Sixth-avenue, to Fourth-street, thence along Fourth-street to South Fifth-avenue, thence along the latter to Canal-street, into West Broadway to Chambers-street, along the latter to Broadway, to and around Bowling Green Park, into Beaver-street to Pearl-street, to the New-Bowery and Division-street, thence to Allen-street, First-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Second avenue, to Harlem River, and along River-street to Eighth-avenue; also, a connecting line commencing at the intersection of Broadway and Chambers-street, to Chatham-street, to Division-street.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Scoresby—Providing for the collection of judgments against irresponsible school trustees.

By Mr. Winslow—An escheat bill in favor of Nathaniel Edwards.

By Mr. Lewis—Incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Buffalo.

By Mr. Allen—Relative to railroad corporations.

The bill authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks was reported back from the Railroad Company and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Warehouse Company of New-York City.

Authorizing the Canal Commissioners to construct a bridge over the Champlain Canal, on the farm of Miles Johnson, in the town of Whitehall.

Authorizing Ann Wittam to hold and convey real estate.

To promote education in the village of Hornellsville.

Regulating the management of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Incorporating the Atlantic Guarantee and Trust Company.

For the relief of John Hay and others.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Christopher-street, and other certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, being brought up for a third reading, Mr. Tiemann moved to recommit it to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to strike therefrom the names of the corporators. This motion was lost—ayes, 4; nays, 12.

Mr. Palmer moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Railroads for the purpose of getting an explanation.

Mr. Madden urged the passage of the bill on the ground that it would be a great accommodation to persons passing across the Island of New-York.

Mr. Murphy favored the passage of the bill on the ground that it was required to furnish facilities for persons passing across from the North to the East River.

Mr. Weismann entered his protest against the passage of the bill, which he said was opposed by every resident along the whole route.

Mr. Woodin remarked that it was the duty of the Legislature to furnish facilities to the public for crossing the Island of New-York, and he had heard no good argument why the company should not be chartered.

Finally the bill was passed.

Appropriating $2,000 for removing obstructions from Indian River.

Amending the revised statutes in relation to laying out public highways.

Authorizing the Board of Education of the City and County of New-York to establish a nautical school.

Amending the charter of the Village of College Point, Queens County.

Incorporating the Saratoga Cemetery Association.

Amending the act authorizing the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, and chemical purposes.

The bill incorporating the New-York Mortgage and Trust Company was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, on motion of Senator Johnson.

For the erection of an iron bridge over the Erie Canal at Cohoes.

The bill authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks was referred back to the Committee on Railroads, for the purpose of amending the bill, by providing that the consent of the Common Council of New-York must be obtained to grant the privileges proposed by the bill.

The bill making appropriations for supplying deficiencies was passed, Mr. Madden being the only one voting against it.

Recess until 7½ P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The consideration of the Supply bill, which was the special order for this morning, was postponed until Thursday.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Kahn Polytechnic and Museum of Science and Art, in the City of New-York. The bill was lost—46 to 15.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

To legalize certain ordinances and proceedings of the Common Council of the City of Rochester.

To authorize the Board of Education of the City of New-York to establish a nautical school.

Amending the act relative to proceedings in surrogates' courts as to fees.

To incorporate the People's Water Transit Company for carrying passengers and freight from points on the North River to points on the East River.

To authorize the Board of Education of Brooklyn to elect a superintendent of public instruction and associates.

To secure a uniformity in the price of gas, making it a misdemeanor to charge two rates.

To amend the charter of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

To authorize the construction of a railroad on Green and other avenues, Brooklyn.

Providing for the publication of judicial proceedings and legal notices in New-York City and County. Lost.

Appropriating $5,000 for a bridge over Cayuga Inlet, in the village of Ithaca.

To make provision for the improvement of the several parks and public squares in the City of New-York. Lost.

Mr. Deering moved to reconsider the vote, so as to have the bill recommitted with instructions to amend it so that the money shall be raised by the Board of Apportionment.

Mr. Blessing moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

The motion to reconsider was then lost.

The bill provided that the Controller might issue stock, for the purposes of the measure, to the amount of $1,000,000. It also provided for applying $20,000 to the expense of keeping and exhibiting collections in the buildings in Central Park.

Amending the act enabling husband and wife to appear as witnesses for or against each other.

To incorporate the Mount Prospect and Carrollstreet Railroad, in Binghamton.

To regulate the fare on the Flushing and North Side Railroad.

To appropriate moneys for new work and extraordinary repairs on the canals.

To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of the City of Buffalo.

To incorporate the Union Hospital of New-York City.

On motion of Mr. Ray, indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pierson, whom he said was very ill.

To equalize the State tax among the several counties of the State. Lost, by 23 to 30.

Providing for an examination of the claims of James O'Brien, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Mr. Burns moved to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute John McKeon and Mayor Havemeyer for the Commissioners named in the bill.

Mr. Jacobs moved to substitute the Presidents of Commissioners of Public Parks and Public Works. Carried and the bill was recommitted to amend in accordance. The bill was subsequently reported.

Amending the charter of the City of Ogdensburg.

Providing for repayment to counties of moneys raised for the erection of a hall for military records.

To incorporate a home for aged and infirm Hebrews.

To incorporate the State Council of United American Mechanics of the State of New-York.

Providing for paying the janitors in the Police and District Courts in New-York.

Providing for confirming the assessment for the improvement of Genesee-street, Utica.

Mr. Hendee asked consent to offer a resolution for final adjournment on May 1. Objected to.

To enable the authorities of Long Island City to borrow money.

Recess till 7 P. M.

The Storm in the West.

Some idea of the severity of the snow-storm in the West on the 14th and 15th insts., may be gathered from the following telegram from Gen. Custer, addressed to head-quarters in St. Paul, Minn., and dated Yankton, Dakota Territory, April 16:

The severest snow-storm which has visited this section for years, and the worst I remember, has prevailed here for forty-eight hours. Men and horses had to abandon camp. The citizens of Yankton very kindly opened their doors and stables, furnishing shelter for most of the command. About 300 horses are sheltered in the Quartermaster's store-house. The hall of the Territorial Legislature has been devoted to the use of the men. I fear that we have lost about fifty horses, and in the present scattered and disarranged condition of the command, fears are entertained that several of the men have been lost and frozen to death. The men are cut off from their rations, and I have ordered bread, meat, and coffee purchased for them at Yankton. Please approve of this order. Mrs. Custer and myself took shelter in an unoccupied and unfurnished house. The new camp where we have remained during the storm is without a particle of fire and with but little food. I can give you no idea of the severity of the storm and the suffering of the men. Tents are generally blown down or badly torn. About forty laundresses with several small children, are still in camp. Citizens here have aided nobly in our behalf. Many of the men are badly frozen.

Parisian Newspapers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The total number of newspapers published in Paris during the past year was 785, ranging from the *Journal Officiel* to the *Shoemaker's Moniteur*. The statistics which have been got together inform us that among them were seventy-five reviews, of which the *Revue des Deux Mondes* enjoys the highest amount of popularity, and no fewer than eighty-four religious journals, of which fifty-eight represent Catholic interests, twenty-two belonging to various forms of Protestantism and four to the Jewish faith. Among the Catholic journals may be cited the *Echo from Purgatory*, which professes to publish "the works and events calculated to edify the faithful who are devoted to the souls imprisoned in this place of penitence, which is happily but provisional." Miraculous acts find their champion in a monthly publication which is very detailed in its account of what took place at the Grotto of Lourdes last year, and among other curious titles may be cited the *Couronne de Marie*, the *Ange de la Famille*, and the *Analecta Juris Pontificii*. Purely political journals numbered only 54, many of which first saw the light in 1872, and expired before its close. There were 99 scientific publications, and 121 classed as belonging to jurisprudence, public education, political economy, and architecture. The "literary" journals, as they are called in France—those which do not touch upon politics in any shape—numbered 82; but spiritualists, who claim to be in great force, can only muster three exponents of the faith that is in them. These same statistics throw some light upon the newspapers which appeared during the Commune. Various writers have been inclined to estimate the number as very much larger than it was in reality. We learn, in fact, from the compiler of these returns that there were but eighty-three daily papers, and many of these were old friends with new faces. Thus when the *Bien Public* and the *Temps* were suppressed by order of the Commune, they came out the next day under new names, and this operation was repeated several times over. The returns are evidently made up with a great deal of care, enumerating the principal features of each paper and review.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned until Friday, April 25.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J. Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—18. Jones vs. Tamoroux; 25. Spiers vs. Codling; 52. Field et al. vs. Pollock et al.; 86. The People, &c., Kirby vs. Green, Controller; 87. Same vs. Same; 91. Young vs. Green, Controller; 105. Penfield vs. James. Call 111, Rushmore vs. Evans.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1531. Mcbride vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 2003. Gutwillison vs. Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society; 1331. Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 1366. Lorch vs. Becker; 2083. Corwin et al. vs. The Eighth National Bank; 1077. Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; —. Keck vs. Werder; 1871. Cammeyer et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; 2147. Geraty et al. vs. Brady; 2175. Rowland vs. Central Park Hotel Company; 543. Collins et al. vs. Burnes et al.; 2077. Dalby et al. vs. Curry et al.; 2073. Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 349. Burnham vs. Shurman; 2041. Tozer et al. vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1518. Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1662. Smith vs. Lamb; 39. Hall vs. Baldwin; 1696. O'Grady vs. Hill; 2046. Colligan vs. Scott; 2410. Atwood vs. Lynch, Administratrix; 1486. Gilbert vs. The New-York and Charleston Steamship Company; 1626. White vs. Mello; 1992. Bartels vs. Kucken; 2050. Smith vs. Sherlock; 1400. Alexander vs. Alexander, et al.; 1612. Mittnacht vs. Van Cott; 1800. Belford vs. Guillemont; 328. Hopkins vs. Buckley; 1930. Jones vs. Ross; 1942. Conlin vs. Fogg; 1998. Graves vs. Lovell; 2424. Bush vs. Field; 2034. Benner vs. Baldwin; 1236. Ackerman vs. Jones; 2048. Pomeroy vs. Gibson; 198. McLaughlin vs. Work et al.; 1658. Boylon vs. Cook; 1748. Sharpe vs. Ryckman, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—30. Harris vs. Lowenstein et al.; 52. Rauch vs. Rand; 64. Foster, Receiver, vs. McMullen et al.; 14. DeConneau vs. Collingsworth et al.; 54. Van Clief, Jr. vs. Collingsworth et al.; 60. Holley vs. Warsaner; 61. Herrick vs. Houghtaling; 71. Heilman vs. Johnston et al.; 24. Lottinear vs. Livermore; 46. Dooper vs. Noelke.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—3094. Guiget vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1090. Brown vs. Smith; 1821. White vs. Farley; 290. Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 3210. Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.; 386. Carrington vs. Coulter; 1649. Ludlow vs. Boyce; 1134. Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner; 2976. Stein vs. Melhauser; 1807. Stern, Assignee, vs. Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn; 866. Kreyniberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1942. Shufelt vs. Cram; 1707. Sprague vs. Hoyt et al.; 2495. Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 97. Bender vs. Evarard.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—The First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1645. Conklin vs. Minturn; 1858. Powenberg vs. Weber; 1923. Israel vs. Perrine; 1597. West vs. Silber; 1926. Wedmeyer vs. Boyle; 1944. O'Niell vs. Atkinson; 1646. Washburn vs. Lewis; 2008. Smith vs. Eastman; 2012. Peranite vs. Cooke; 2014. Ryan vs. Devoe; 2018. Booth vs. Phelps; 2020. Paytou vs. Mace; 2022. Cowen vs. Werling; 2022½. Ogden vs. Atwood; 2024. Reed vs. Kopt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—802. Hernstein vs. Morgan; 1556. Conklin vs. Luling; 1252. Hamberger vs. Burg; 1943. Moller vs. Emberson; 1624. Williamson vs. Price; 1870. Doellner vs. Jardine; 1973. Hamilton vs. Long; 1974. Same vs. Same; 1451. Warburton vs. Carpenter; 1773. Arnold vs. Brown; 1885. Jacobs vs. Rosenberg; 1922. Haas vs. Schisslis; 2016. Davis vs. Colquitt; 2009. Tate, Jr., vs. Ostrom; 2011. Glaser vs. Simon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1912. Bendig vs. Hamburger; 1857. Rosa vs. Kavanagh; 2347. McNulty vs. Brennan; 1103. Romer vs. Healy; 1497. Jones vs. Ferguson; 1537. Mount vs. Hamburger; 2015. McKnight vs. Day; 2017. Morgan vs. Gano; 2019. Secor vs. Rosenberg; 2021. Strauss vs. Gates; 2023. Higgins vs. Davenport; 2025. Cutter vs. Crosby; 2026. Frankenburg vs. Hecht; 2027. Mallory vs. Oppenheimer; 2445. Kelly vs. Hazard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Rogers, robbery; George McKnight and William Devlin, robbery; Alfred Mosely, burglary; Frank Arlington, burglary; John Wallace, felonious assault and battery; John M. Hugh, felonious assault and battery; John Smith, alias John McGann, felonious assault and battery; John Mosser, felonious assault and battery; Martin Bennet, felonious assault and battery; Michael Delmage, felonious assault and battery; Jeremiah Johnson, felonious assault and battery; John Regan and James Hughes, grand larceny; John Brown, grand larceny; Cornelius Desmond, grand larceny; Albin Morin, grand larceny; Ann McGunier, two cases, receiving stolen goods; Francisco Fagennetti, indecent exposure; Patrick McMahon, assault and battery; George Tyson, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 22.

By Judge Barrett.

Marshall et al. *vs.* Crowley et al.; motion granted; and allowance of one and a half per cent. awarded.

By Judge Fancher.

Harrington *vs.* Gomperts et al.; Livingston et al. *vs.* White, &c.; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 22.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justices Davis and Learned.

Lewis J. Philips *vs.* Samuel Schiffer; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Davis.

Hannah Jacobs *vs.* James O'Brien; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Davis.

A. E. Hildreth *vs.* William A. Shepard; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Denis Quinn *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Davis.

Henry J. Meyer *vs.* George F. Haneke; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Davis.

The People ex rel Agnew et al., Commissioners, &c. *vs.* Andrew H. Green, Controller; order affirmed without costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel Grissler *vs.* Joseph R. Stuyvesant; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Learned.

The People ex rel. McGowan *vs.* Green, Controller; order reversed and relator entitled to process against appellant, with costs. Opinion of the Court by Justice Learned; dissenting opinion by Justice Brady.

Eliza McBride *vs.* Samuel McBride and others; decree reversed and trial ordered at Circuit, costs to abide event.

Wilkie *vs.* The People; judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Presiding Justice Ingraham; dissenting opinion by Justice Learned.

By Justices Davis and Fancher.

Horace F. Clark *vs.* The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; judgment of Special Term is modified by extending the injunction to all the land on the southerly side of Twenty-second-street, westerly of the lot owned by the plaintiff, between that lot and Broadway, with costs to plaintiff. Opinion by Justice Fancher.

By Justices Brady and Learned.

Lewis J. Phillips *vs.* Alvin Higgins; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Learned.

Barry *vs.* Brewer; as the Judges do not agree, the same is ordered to be heard at the second department.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 22.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Wilkin, executor, *vs.* Cram; order granted.

American Cotton Waste Company *vs.* Kelso; motion granted, without costs.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Baxter et al. *vs.* Putnam; judgment for plaintiffs, perpetually restraining defendant from using plaintiffs' trade mark and labels. See opinion.

Reid, administrator, *vs.* Paterson; judgment for defendant, dismissing complaint. See memorandum.

Alston *vs.* Sherlock; Porter, executor, *vs.* Parmly; order settled.

Gregory *vs.* Gregory, executor; let a copy of the order be served on the attorney for the receiver, with notice of settlement for Saturday, 26th inst.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

No. 179—*Partridge vs. Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was an action to recover of the company sums alleged to be due the plaintiff, as agent of the company in St. Louis, as commissions on policies which continued to run after he ceased to be agent; and on the trial he offered to prove that a written promise on the part of the company to pay him as much as it did other agents implied a contract to pay him such commissions while the policies were kept alive. The evidence offered was of a local understanding of the language used in the writing. The evidence was rejected, and the case resulted in favor of the company. The ruling below is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 171—*Crosby, Survivor, &c.*, vs. *Beale et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.—This was the affirmance of a decree of the Court below, dismissing the bill in the case filed to charge the estate of Robert Beale, deceased, with losses claimed to have been sustained by an estate coming to the appellants, by reason of his alleged fraud as executor. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 167—*Deitsch* vs. *Wiggins, et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Colorado.—This was an action of trespass to recover for an alleged unwarranted levy. The defense was justification, but there was a recovery under the rulings of the Court excluding certain evidence of the defense in support of the plea of justification. The judgment is reversed, the Court holding that the plea contained all the averments necessary to a justification, and that had the facts alleged been allowed to be proved, a recovery by the plaintiff would have been impossible. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 22.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

INTERPRETATION OF POLICIES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

Carlisle Norwood vs. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company.—This was one of four actions of the same character and between the same parties, brought by the plaintiff as receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company against the defendant, to recover on policies issued by the Resolute Company to the Lorillard. In these policies were contained the provisions that the loss, if any, should be payable pro rata with the reinsured; that the reinsurance, in case of loss, should be settled in proportion as the sum reimbursed shall bear to the whole sum covered by the reimbursed company. The fact of the loss, which occurred by the Chicago fire, was not controverted, but it was claimed on the part of defendant that it was liable to plaintiff only to the extent of the percentage which the plaintiff paid to the creditors of the insolvent company. The Court overruled the defense and directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff in all the suits for the full amount claimed, amounting to $15,000.

Carlisle Norwood, Jr., for plaintiff; D. D. Lord for defendant.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Robert J. Breckenridge, a relative of the late eminent Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was yesterday admitted to the Bar of this State by the Supreme Court, General Term, with a view of devoting himself to the practice of his profession in this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 22, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	43	Beef, pkgs.	70
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Pork, pkgs.	1,744
Cotton, bales	1,025	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,741
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	11	Lard, tcs.	1,434
Eggs, bbls.	2,777	Lard kegs	807
Copper, bbls.	18	Oil-cake, pkgs.	440
Beans, bbls.	20	Butter, pkgs.	519
Flour, bbls.	13,249	Cheese, pkgs.	1,037
Meal, bbls.	200	Oil, bbls.	59
Meal, bags	500	Stearine, pkgs.	150
Wheat, bushels	25,840	Grease, pkgs.	235
Corn, bushels	22,900	Starch, pkgs.	500
Oats, bushels	14,155	Resin, bbls.	18
Malt, bushels	1,200	Spirits Turp., bbl.	1
Rye, bushels	50	Oil, Lubricat., bbls.	50
Barley, bushels	500	Pea-nuts, bags	203
Seed, bags	370	Tobacco, hhds.	387
Hops, bales	50	Tobacco, pkgs.	171
Hides, No.	410	Wool, bales	97
Hides, bundles	217	Whisky, bbls.	542
Tow, bales	66	Tea, pkgs.	949
Leather, sides	11,965		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the brig Falke, for Gottenburg—1,539 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship City of Lahore, for Liverpool—247 bales Cotton, 55 logs Maple, 124 logs Mahogany, 220 Crotches, 283 logs Cedar, 247 bbls. Pork, 119 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 100 bbls. Lard Oil, 12,000 Staves, 150 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 50 bbls. Salad Oil, 62 pkgs. Grease, 244 pkgs. Clocks, 226 hhds. Tallow, 36 hhds. Stearine, 210 pkgs. Syrup, 39 pkgs. Tallow, 1,692 tcs. Lard, 68 tcs. Tobacco, 89 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Gitana, for Nantes—2,041 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Helios, for Malmore—2,360 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Silo, for Cork and orders—2,395 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig Catello E. Ciro, for Constantinople—7,270 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Vittoria, for Gibraltar—48 hhds. Tobacco, 12 cases Tobacco, 2,400 cases Refined Petroleum, 300 boxes Drugs, 6,000 Staves, 100 hhds. Tallow, 1,000 boxes Extract of Logwood, 99 bbls. Alcohol, 25 tons Logwood, 69 bbls. Oil-seed.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and firm at $8 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls altogether nominal.

BRICK—The dealings in the leading kinds of stock have been more satisfactory, with prices quoted about as before, offerings increasing gradually.

COFFEE—The demand for desirable grades of stock has been more satisfactory, with prices quoted rather steadier. Sales have been reported of 2,916 bags Rio by the South America at 16¾c.@18c., chiefly at 17½c.@18c., and 400 bags do. by the Thetis at 18½c., gold, leaving the stock in first hands here this evening 71,865 bags, and at the out ports 50,755 bags. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, were 17,819 bags; sales, 18,522 bags. Other kinds firm and wanted; fair choice samples available. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@18¾c., gold ℔ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17c.@19¼c., gold; Java, 19¾c.@21¾c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@15¾c., gold. The jobbing trade inquiry has improved, and values have been well maintained on suitable lots.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, yet quoted essentially unchanged in prices; sales, 1,405 bales, including 858 bales to shippers, 493 bales to spinners, and 54 bales to speculators. There has been much less animation noted for forward delivery, at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb., the market closing weak. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 15,900 bales, (of which 2,700 bales last evening and 13,200 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18¾c.@18 13-16c., May at 18 13-16c., June 19⅛c., July at 19¼c.@19 5-16c., August at 19¼c.@19 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,025 bales, including 612 bales from Galveston, 413 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 5,672 bales, and thus far this week 24,474 bales, against 25,113 bales same time the previous week; and since Sept. 1, 3,179,620 bales, against 2,534,812 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15	15	15
Good Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Strict Good Ord'y	17⅜	17⅜	18	18
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	18⅞
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞	22⅛

EGGS—Have been quite active, with fresh ranging at from 15c.@17c. for ordinary to choice marks of Southern, Western and near-by stock, with the main call for really good stock at 16c.@16½c. ℔ dozen.

FISH—The general market has been rather quiet with less buoyancy noted as to values, though holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $9@$10 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 24c. for Scale and 19c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUITS—The demand has been fair, chiefly for job lots, at steadier rates; sales, 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 35; 1,400 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 45; 200 half-boxes Valencia do. on private terms—quoted at 7c.@7¼c.; 200 bbls. Currants, part at 6¾c.; 100 frails Iviça Almonds on private terms; 65 casks Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8c.; 1,700 bags Brazil Nuts, part at 6½c.@7c.; 5 half-cases Leghorn Citron at 38¾c., with English quoted at 37c.; 350 cases Sardines, on the basis of 31c. for half and 19¼c.@20¾c. for quarter boxes. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 30@$2 35; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 50 ℔ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6¾c.@6⅝c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8c.; Almonds at 18c.@32½c.; Filberts at 11¾c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts at 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active movement has been noted in State and Western Flour for home trade purposes and for shipment, the latter in good part for the West Indies, at steadier prices. Holders have been generally less urgent in offering stock. At the close the market rather favored sellers, especially for the more desirable grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 85@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 35; good to very fancy do., $7 45@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 80@$7 40, chiefly at $7 10@$7 30, for prompt delivery; very poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $6 90@$7 45 ℔ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 85@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 90@ 7 45
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 40@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour has been in comparatively fair request, and held with more confidence. The offerings of desirable brands were limited. Sales, 1,350 bbls. at $5 85@$8 15 for very poor to very choice Shipping, and $8 15@$12 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℔ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been quiet with fair to very choice Extra quoted at $8 75@$10 50; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $9@$9 50.....Rye Flour continues in request at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; sales, 225 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for the better grades, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been in decidedly better demand, mostly for shipment, at from $3@$3 35 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 25@$3 30 for fair to very good; $3 25@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65, chiefly at $3 60, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,850 bbls....Bag-meal in demand at from $1 22@$1 24 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for fine Yellow; $1 30@$1 40 for White....Oatmeal at $7 50@$8 50.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been much more freely dealt in for both prompt and forward delivery at stronger prices, prime samples for early delivery having been quoted up 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, and offered sparingly at the advanced figures in view of the unfavorable weather reports from the West, and the more encouraging market advices from England. The demand was mainly for shipment. Some speculative inquiry was also noted. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet; few prime samples available. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 113,000 bushels, at $1 65@$1 67 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 65½ for fair do., afloat, sold early; $1 67@$1 70 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring Mixed, in store; $1 58@$1 63 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago and North-western Spring, afloat, chiefly rail stock; $1 60 for very good No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 75 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 50@$1 58 for ordinary to prime No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 31@$1 45 for rejected Spring; $1 85@$1 93 for Red Western, with Amber do. quoted at $1 90@$2, and White do. at $2@$2 12½ for fair ordinary to good, and extra lots at $2 20@$2 30 ℔ bushel. For forward delivery there has been a decidedly livelier inquiry noted, and sales have been reported of equal to 175,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable last half of May and first ten days of June, chiefly at $1 56 ℔ bushel, closing with holders claiming 2c.@3c. a bushel more, same options, and $1 57 reported bid....Corn has been quite active, at an advance of ½c.@1c. a bushel, with the bulk of the dealings in prime old Mixed Western in store, in good part on export account. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels at 66c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 65½c. for fair ordinary do.; 66½c.@67½c. for new Mixed Western, afloat; 67½c.@68c. for Yellow Western. For forward delivery there has been more call for stock, at stronger prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 24,000 bushels Mixed Western prime sailing vessel grade, June option, at 64c., with that rate subsequently bid, and 1c.@2c. a bushel more asked....Rye has been selling in car lots at 85c.@87c.; market steady, though quiet....Barley has been quoted about steady, but has been without activity. A lot of Canada West was reported sold, but without reliable particulars....Barley-malt, dull within the previous range.....Oats have been quoted firmer, on restricted offerings, especially of prime lots, and a fair demand for supplies, chiefly on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at 52c.@54½c. for new mixed Western; 50c.@54c. for very poor to choice new Black do.; 54c.@56½c. for new White do.; 53½c. for old mixed Western, in store, held at the close at 54c....Feed has been rather more sought after at $20@$25.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very sparingly sought after at firmer figures. Bags quoted at 15c.@15½c.; Bagging nominal at 10½c.@11c.....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13½c. for prompt, and 15c. for Summer deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a fair business noted in Bale Hay, but buyers have had the advantage as to values, especially on poor and medium stock, which constituted the bulk of the current arrivals. Desirable grades in light supply and held with confidence. Straw has been offered more freely, and has been moderately active. Bale Hay quoted at depot and barge thus: Shipping grades, 80c.@$1; retailing stock at $1 15@$1 50 for fair to prime; Clover at depots, 75c.@90c.; Long Rye Straw quoted from depots at $1 05@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 75c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 65c.@75c.; Wheat Straw, 55c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very dull throughout; values essentially unchanged. We quote: American at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8½c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2 3-16c., currency, ℔ lb. North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts at 2 3-16c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been inactive at about former figures; 40,000 lbs. Lake sold at 33c.... Scotch Pig-iron has been offered more freely at lower prices, leading to a livelier business in full lots; sales, 300 tons Eglinton on private terms, and 1,200 tons Glengarnock at $52, with small lots, in a jobbing way, at about previous rates. American Pig-iron quiet; No. 1 held with confidence; No. 2 rather unsettled, within the range. Other kinds of Iron slow of sale. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $52@$54; Eglinton do. at $52; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $52@$55; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$85; Russian Sheet, 17c....Pig-lead in limited demand at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary foreign....Silesian Spelter quiet at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold....Pig-tin has been very quiet, with Straits quoted at 32¼c.@32¾c., and English at 33¼c.@33¾c., gold.....Tin Plates have been more freely dealt in, but at easier prices on more liberal offerings, with sales reported of 1,000 boxes Charcoal at $12@$12 25; 750 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 75; 500 boxes 14x20 Coke on private terms; and 1,000 boxes Coke, part at $10 25, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 75@$12 25; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 75; Coke, $9 75@$10 50; Coke Terne, $8 50@$9 75, gold, ℔ box....Zinc dull at former figures.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted rather stronger in price for the better grades, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 215 hhds., 25 tcs., and 21 bbls. Porto Rico on private terms; 75 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 50c.@65c.; and 120 bbls. New-Orleans at 75c.@78c. New crop Cuba quoted at 30c.@45c.; New Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; English Islands at 25c.@50c., and New-Orleans at 55c.@80c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been more inquiry noted for Resin, mainly for shipment, at stronger prices, the easier range of ocean freight rates favoring the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,650 bbls. common to good Strained at $3 20@$3 25, and 250 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$4 75 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar has been quoted firm, though not active; 100 bbls. Washington sold at $3 87½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in more urgent request, closing more firmly, with sales reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at 53½c.@55½c., closing with 53½c. bid and 54c. asked for full parcels, and 80 bbls. from store at 57c.@58c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—A fair inquiry has been noted for Linseed and Lard Oils, which have been held with more confidence. Whale, dull; 100 bbls. Crude sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing at 68c. Sperm, inactive. Of Tallow Oil, 20,000 lbs. sold on private terms. Most other kinds quiet. Crude Whale quoted at 63c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 68@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to fancy Winter Lard-oil at 72c.@75c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 57c.@59c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 42½c.@43½c.; Yellow and White at 48c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been quoted at 10c., but has been without important movement....Refined has been in rather more request for early delivery, with sales reported of 7,500 bbls., to suit vessel at 20½c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 19½c.....Refined, in cases, quiet at 26¾c.@27c....Naphtha in some demand, and quoted within the range of 10c.@10½c.; 2,500 bbls. City reported sold at 10½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less active, the advanced prices claimed and the reduced offerings checking operations, though a good demand has been noted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 220 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $19 75@$20; 100 bbls. old do. at $17 87½; 300 bbls. extra Prime at $15 20, and 100 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, April option, at $19 50; 250 bbls. do., June, at $19 70, and 250 bbls. do., July, at $19 75 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 7¾c.@8¼c., the latter rate for very light stock, the bulk of the business having been at 8c.; Western nominal....Cut-meats rather dull at about former figures; sales, 35 boxes Bellies at 10½c.; 50 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 7½c.; 50 pkgs. Pickled do. at 8c.; 450 tcs. Western Hams at 12¾c.@12½c. for Pickled, and 15c.@15½c. for bagged, and sundry small lots of Bulk Meats at former quotations....Bacon has been less sought after, and less buoyant as to price; sales 220 boxes Long Clear at 9¾c.; 670 boxes Short do., in lots, at 10c.; and 250 boxes do., May option, at 10c....Lard has again advanced a shade on an active demand for prime stock, with sales reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 1,300 tcs. Western Steam, very good to strictly choice, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 635 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9c.@9¾. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, April options, at 9¾c.; 1,000 tcs. do., May, at 9¾c.; 4,250 tcs. do., June, at 9¾c.@10c., mainly at 10c.; 2,000 tcs. do., July, at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., August, at 10⅜c.....Beef has been in moderate demand and quoted steady. We quote Beef at from $9@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ℔ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams inactive within the range of $23@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....A good inquiry prevails for the better grades of Butter, with an ample offering of new available at prices rather favoring buyers. New Butter quoted at 30c.@40c. for fair to strictly choice State; 42c.@45c. for fancy lots, and 30c.@39c. for Western. Old quoted within the range of from 28c.@40c. for fair to choice State....Cheese has been comparatively quiet; the home trade call has been restricted; export movement tame. New product coming in rather more freely. We quote new State Factory at 10c.@15c.; State Dairy at 6c.@9c. And old product thus: 10c.@16c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, and 9c.@14½c. for State Dairy, and 12c.@15c. for good to strictly fine Western Factory, ℔ lb.

SOAP—Has been in rather better demand with Castile quoted at 9¾c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c., ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been quite moderately sought after, as a rule; prices have been generally quoted as before. Pepper exceptionally active and quoted as before. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.; Cassia at 26½c.@27c.; Cloves at 25½c.@26½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., gold, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive, yet desirable lots have been held with firmness. Clover quoted at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40. Timothy at $3 62½@$3 87½, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 67½@$2 70 (gold) ℔ bushel.

SUGARS.—Raw have been offered with more urgency and values have been generally quoted easier, with a fair trade reported, mostly on refining account. Sales, since our last, 1,474 hhds. and 1,633 boxes, including 334 hhds. about good refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 440 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 280 hhds. and 30 boxes about scant fair refining do. at 7¾c.; 385 hhds. and 1,553 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 50 boxes Clayed at 8¾c.; and 35 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 8¾c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@7¾c.; good do., 7¾c.@7¾c.; prime do., 8c.@8¼c.; 12 Box clayed stock, 8¾c. Centrifugal, Nos. 12 and 13, 8¾c.@9¾c. Refined continue in moderate demand, with Hards quoted at 11c.@11¼c.; A's, 10¾c.@10¾c., and Yellows at 8¾c.@10c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quite active at full prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 238,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Stearine firm, though quiet; quoted at 10c.@10¾c. Of Grease 200 pkgs. sold, part at 6c.@7c.

TEAS—The demand has been mostly for Green, which have been quoted steady; 1,500 half chests sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate demand at previous prices; 250 hhds. sold at 7c.@14c. ℔ lb. Seed-leaf quiet at unchanged quotations; sales, 232 cases, 1871, Pennsylvania, on private terms; 100 cases, 1871, Sundries, at 15c.@55c.; and 100 cases, 1870, do., at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Havana steady, with sales of 200 bales at 85c.@$1 02 ℔ lb. A moderate call noted for Manufactured at old quotations.

WHISKY—Has been quoted rather steadier in price, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 329 bbls., in lots, at 91c.@91¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively free movement has been noted in berth freights, mostly in the way of Grain, Provision and Cotton engagements at somewhat irregular rates; Grain quotations showing rather more steadiness at the close, with Provision and Cotton figures rather easier. The chartering business was spiritless; little inquiry noted for prompt accommodation; rates somewhat depressed....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard, at 30s.; 1,000 Oars, at ¾d.; and by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 6d.@6¼d.; 24,000 bushels do. at 5¾d.@6¼d. per bushel; 800 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb. (by an outside vessel); 400 boxes Bacon, at 45s.; 27 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. Also the British steam-ship Ormsby, 963 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo, in E. E. Morgan's Sons' line; and a British bark, 662 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, at 9-16d. ℔ lb.; and a British bark, 488 tons, with Guano reported from Chilian ports, at 57s. 6d. Another, 443 tons, with sugar, from Pisco, at 51s. 6d.; another, 314 tons, with do. from Malabrego, at 60s....For London, by steamer, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9¼d. per bushel; 200 boxes Bacon, at 45s.; 25 tcs. Lard at 45s.; 15 tcs. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 400 bbls. and 35 tcs. Pork at 6s. and 7s. 6d.; 700 tcs. Beef at 7s. 3d.@8s. ℔ tierce; and 200 bbls. Resin at 4s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs. Also a British bark, 464 tons, and another, 658 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 boxes Bacon at 50s....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British ship, 877 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape at 65s....For Cork and orders, privileges extending to the Continent, and to Cronstadt, a British ship, 1,087 tons, hence, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum (a recharter,) at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 17 hhds. Tobacco at 50s....For Dunkirk, a British bark, 425 tons, with Guano, reported from Macabi, at 67s. 6d....For Bremen, by sail, 120 cases Tobacco, at 25s....For the Continent, a Dutch bark, 775 tons, with Guano, reported from Macabi, at 67s. 6d....For Rotterdam, by steam, 25 bbls. Beef at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 50 tons Wet-salted Hides at 52s. 6d.; 20 tons Cow Hides at 1c. ℔ lb....For the Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 362 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Rosario, an American brig, 354 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Demerara, a British brig, 248 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 60c. ℔ bbl. For Boston, an American brig, 167 tons, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $14; and another, 161 tons, hence, with Coal, at $2....For New York, Boston or Philadelphia, a British bark, 753 tons, with Marble, from Leghorn, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Flour steady; fair Spring Extra $6@$6 75. Wheat—A speculative demand; prices higher; market buoyant, but unsettled; No. 2 Spring sold $1 22½@$1 23¾, cash; $1 24@$1 25½, May; $1 26¾@$1 28¼, June, all closing at the outside quotations; No. 3 Spring, $1 12; other grades nominal. Corn active, higher, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed closed 38c., cash; 38¾c., May; 40¾c., June; 42c.@42¼c., July; rejected, 34c. Oats active and higher, but irregular; No. 2, 29¾c., cash; 30¼c., May; 32¼c., June. Rye firm, scarce, and higher; No. 2, 69c.@69½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 71c. regular; No. 3, 60c., regular. Pork unsettled and irregular; closed about $18 12½, cash or May; $18 50, June. Lard in fair demand and higher at $9 40, cash; $9 20@$9 30, June. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders quoted 6¾c.@6¾c., loose; Clear Rib Sides sold 8⅝c., loose; Short Clear Middles, June, 9¼c. Bacon in good demand; quoted: Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Hams, 12½c.@14c., all packed. Whisky firm. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat—Better feeling, but unchanged; No. 3 soft Spring, $1 19; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 55. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.@37½c.; in elevator. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 31c.@31¼c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged; No. 2, 67c. Whisky firmer at 87c. Pork active for future and present; $18 50, spot; $18 Up-country, June; $18 75, June and July; $19 July. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c., all up country. Bacon strong and active for future delivery; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c., seller May; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. June, 10½c. July, 11c. August; Clear Sides, 10½c. May, 11c. buyer June, 11c. seller July, 11¼c. August, 11¾c. buyer August. Lard firm; little doing. Live Hogs steady at $4 80@$5 20. Cattle firm; Texans, $2@$5 12½; Native Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$4; Stockers, $3@$4 75; fat Steers, $4 25@$7. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour steady and dull. Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 75; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $7 25@$9 50; do. Family, $9 75@$11 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $8@$9 50. Wheat firm and in good demand; choice White, $2 05@$2 10; fair to prime do., $1 75@$2; choice Amber, $2@$2 10; good to prime Red, $1 85@$1 95; common to fair do., $1 70@$1 80; Western Red, $1 80@$1 85; do. Amber, $1 90@$1 95; Corn firm; stock scarce; Southern White, 68c.; do. Yellow, 64c.; Mixed Western on the spot, 65c.; for May, 63¾c. Oats firm; Southern, 48c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye unchanged and steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions buoyant and more active. Mess Pork firm at $18 50@$19. Bulk Meats—Sales, 60,000 lbs. Shoulders at 7½c.; 140,000 lbs. Clear-rib Sides at 9¾c., and now held at 9¾c.; Bacon—Advancing tendency; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. Lard quiet but firm, at 9½c.@9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@15c. Western Butter scarce and wanted; choice tub, 38c.@42c. Whisky sales at 91c.@91½c.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Flour quiet; Extra Family, $6 50; A No. 1, $7 75; Fancy, $9. Wheat nominal; receipts very light. Corn in fair demand; Mixed and White Shelled, sacked, at 53c.@55c. Oats steady at 40c. sacked. Rye quiet at 65c. on arrival. Barley 80c.@85c. Provisions strong. Pork advanced to $18 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., all packed. Hams steady; Plain, 13c.; Sugar-cured and Fancy, 14c.@14½c. packed. Bulk Meats held a fraction higher; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c., loose; ¾c. higher packed. Lard firm; Tierces, 9c.@9¾c.; Kegs, 10c.@10¾c.; Steam held 8¾c.; small orders ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky steady at 86c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; no sales made public; quoted—Western Spring on track at $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 52@$1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 45; Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 60; White Canada at $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan at $1 80@$1 90. Corn scarce; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 2, in store, at 54c.; 1,500 bushels Western at 53c. Oats firm; sales, 4,830 bushels Western Mixed at 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 97c.@$1; Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance of the market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Flour firm at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat steady at $1 80. Oats firm at 34c.@41c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions strong and higher. Pork nominally $18 50, spot; sales at $19, buyer May; $20, buyer July. Lard strong and higher; Steam, 9c.; Kettle, 9¾c.; with sales. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear-rib Sides, 9c., spot; sales at 9c., buyer April; 9¾c., buyer May; Clear Sides, 9¾c., spot; sales at 9¾c., buyer April; generally held ¼c. higher at the close. Bacon in good demand; held higher; Shoulders—Few out of smoke; nominally 8c.; Clear-rib Sides—Sales at 9¾c.; sales of Clear Sides at 10c. Whisky steady at 85c.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 70@$1 70½; May, $1 71; June, $1 72½@$1 73; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 68@$1 69; May, $1 71@$1 71½; No. 3, $1 60. Corn active and higher; High Mixed, spot, 45c.; May, 45c.@45½c.; last half of May, 46c.; June, 46½c.@46¾c.; Low Mixed, spot, 43¾c.@45c.; May, 44½c.; no grade, 41c.; damaged, 38c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 37¾c.@38¼c. Clover-seed, $4 65. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, April 22.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $8 75 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; sales, 3 cars Western at 59c.@60c. Barley quiet and unchanged; Up Lake Canada held at $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ℔ ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 72c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by lake—485,000 feet of lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Petroleum—Refined, 19¾c.; Crude, 14c. Groceries active. Sugar—Porto Rico, 7¾c.; Cuba, 7¾c. Provisions active. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 75@$9. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 90; Amber, $1 95; White, $2 10. Rye held at 83c.@85c. Corn active; Yellow, 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 63c.; White, 65c. Oats quiet, but firm; Mixed, 48c.@50c.; White, 51c. Whisky firm at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 34; No. 2, $1 24. Oats steady, No. 2, 30c. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, 85c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 14c.; to Oswego, 20c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $2; No. 1 White, $1 94@$1 95; Amber Michigan, $1 73. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 37¾c. for Mixed and Western; 38c.@39c. for No. 1. Clover-seed, $5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Flour firmer. Wheat very strong; No. 1 Winter Red better; sales at $1 74; closed at $1 76 offered; No. 2 Winter Red held at $1 63. Corn in fair demand and firm at 49c. Oats in fair demand and higher; held at 42c. Petroleum in good demand and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 49c. Resin firmer; $2 50 for Strained; $5 for Window Glass. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 30 for Hard; $3 55 for Yellow Dip; $4 05 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 80.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 66 cars reported to arrive, 1,887 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,882 head, or 346 cars, against 280 cars for the same time last week; run of stock of good quality; market slow for good cattle at last week's closing prices; stockers in poor demand at ¼c. off; but few Western buyers in attendance; about 700 head disposed of; sales 219 Illinois Steers ranging from 1,136 to 1,230 lbs., at $5 40@$6 12½; 121 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,204 lbs., at $6 25; 17 head Michigan Steers, 1,082 lbs., at $5 40; 20 head State Steers, averaging 1,195 lbs., at $5 90; 121 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,107 lbs., at $5 65; 77 head Missouri mixed, averaging 1,295 lbs., at $6; 18 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 964 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,000 head, against 5,000 head for the same time last week; market ¼c.@½c. lower than last week's closing rates; sales, 801 Michigan Wooled Sheep, ranging from 87 to 114 lbs., at $6 25@$7 14; 221 head Michigan Clipped Sheep, averaging 77 lbs., at $4 60; 200 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, averaging 102 lbs., at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 300 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,300 head, against 24,100 head for the same time last week; market slow at slight advance on last week's closing rates; prices rule from $5 50@$5 90; sales, 520 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 168 to 185 lbs., at $5 80@$5 90; 127 head Missouri Hogs, averaging 170 lbs., at $5 90.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipping grades rather quiet under unfavorable Eastern advices, but prices steady; sales good to choice at $5 50@$6; one lot of extra 1,600 lb. Steers at $6 75; a number of bunches of good to extra Cherokees at $4 80@$5 95; Corn-fed Texans, $5 12½@$5 25; common to good butchers' Cows, $3 75@$4 80. Shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head. Market fairly active and prices firm. Sales—Common to fair, $5 25@$5 40; good to choice, $5 50@$5 60. Shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head. Market fairly active and firm for best grade. Sales—Choice lots at $6@$6 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 22.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 765 head; market active; prices ruled nearly the same as last week; sales, choice, $10 50@$11; extra, $9 50@$10 25; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,763 head; prices in Sheep declined ½c. ℔ lb.; a few Spring Lambs are in market, but not sufficient to make a quotation; sales, in lots, $3 50@$4 75 each; extra, $5@$7.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton in fair demand; prices steady; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,378 bales; gross, 1,619 bales; exports to Great Britain, 339 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 3,700 bales; stock, 163,756 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 626 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 24,245 bales.

MOBILE, April 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 568 bales; exports coastwise, 140 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 35,953 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 728 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,090 bales; sales, 1,255 bales; stock, 39,061 bales.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 737 bales; exports coastwise, 48 bales; stock, 53,732 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 685 bales; shipments, 494 bales; stock, 38,957 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 22—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 91⅜; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89¼; New 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅜.

2 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 10-40 Bonds, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 51¾.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes, 56f. 7c.

FRANKFORT, April 22—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March and April, at 9 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 1,500 quarters, including 500 American.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅜d. Breadstuffs—The small American arrivals cause an advance in California Wheat; sales have been made at 11s. 5d.@11s. 8d. for average California White, and 11s. 10d.@12s. 1d. for Club do. Corn, 27s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Peas, 39s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Beef, 86s. ℔ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 42s. ℔ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; of the sales 5,000 bales were American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 6,000 quarters, including 4,000 American.

LONDON, April 22—2 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 15d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

AUCTION SALES.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 222 West 15th-st., rich household furniture, mirrors, piano, &c.; carved rosewood and black-walnut parlor suits, in crimson silk reps; etageres, centre-tables, rich bronzes, figures, clocks, vases, mirrors, black-walnut bedstead, bureau, wash-stand, curled-hair mattress, feather pillows, bolsters, wardrobes, chairs, lounges, lace and brocatel curtains, black-walnut buffet extension-tables, chairs, book-cases, library tables, pier and mantel mirrors. Reception-room contains Turkish chairs, lounges, sofas, in two-colored reps.

B. P. DE GROOT, Auctioneer.

A. JOURNEAY WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction, on THURSDAY, April 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the private residence No. 20 East 50th-st., a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, consisting in part of suites of black walnut and green and gold brocatelle, and fancy reps, marble-top centre tables, black-walnut buffet, do. extension table, do. bedsteads, dressing bureaus, secretary book-case, velvet and Brussels carpeting, cottage suites, &c., &c.

Catalogues at office, No. 31 Lispenard-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 80,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,365.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars, each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, Trustees.

ROBERT H. SHANNON, J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

6,752 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,601 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,355 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
26 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Chief of Bureau.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, made April 17, 1873, in the matter of the NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1873, at 12½ P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the following assets:

1. Five promissory notes made by the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company to the order of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, all dated New-York, May 1, 1872, four for $10,000 each and one for $13,266 49-100, payable with interest at twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, and thirty-six months after date respectively.

2. The claim of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company against Gerold & Ulrich, of Trinidad, on three protested drafts each for $5,200, gold, drawn by Gerold & Ulrich on and accepted by said company, and due June 22, July 22, and July 1, 1872, respectively, and on one protested draft of J. N. Harriman, Secretary, on and accepted by said Company, for $5,200, gold, in favor of Gerold & Ulrich, indorsed and negotiated by them and due Sept. 20, 1872.

3. Said Company's claim against Clement D. Hancox, arising on the sale by or for him of two drafts drawn on said Company by J. N. Harriman, Secretary, the first accepted, and being for $5,300, gold, payable Sept. 20, 1872, and the second for $5,400, gold, dated May 31, 1872, and payable ninety days after sight; also of one promissory note of said Company for $10,400, payable Aug. 9, 1872.

4. Disputed claims of said Company for money loaned, against J. W. Hancox, Greenville, N. J., for $15,918 70; M. D. Hancox, Belleville, N. J., for $20,145 14-100, and J. N. Harriman, Bergen, N. J., for $11,175 44.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

JACOB MYERS, Assignee of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, Bankrupt, No. 371 West-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 17, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 275 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

The above sale is adjourned to April 28, 1873, at 12 M., when it positively will take place.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., THURSDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 163 Clinton, opposite Schermerhorn-st., a large and general assortment of goods, parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, and

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 299 Carlton-av., between De Kalb and Lafayette avs., parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, in good order.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 23, at 11½ o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Clara Bella*, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also, balance cargo *Carrie Bertha*, and can be seen on Pier No. 9 East River.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., 130 boxes containing 708 dozen pairs Kid Gloves.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

AUCTION SALES.

ART AUCTION. FINE PAINTINGS at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., THIS EVENING.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK, real estate, &c., office 17th-st. and Broadway, will sell through L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO., on SATURDAY, April 26, at No. 32 East 19th-st., at 11 o'clock, all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the dwelling-house of the above number, consisting of elegant parlor and bed-room suites, china, glass-ware, carpets, mirrors, ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues at the office of Messrs. Ogden & Clark.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK, real estate, &c., office Broadway and 17th-st., will sell through L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO., on THURSDAY, April 24, at No. 20 East 29th-st., at 11 o'clock, all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the private dwelling-house of the above number, consisting of parlor and bed-room suites, carpets, matting, oil-cloths, beds, glassware, &c., and ornaments of bronze, china, &c.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK, real estate, &c., office 17th-st. and Broadway, will sell, through L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO., on TUESDAY, April 29, at No. 19 East 31st-st., at 11 o'clock, all the furniture, &c., contained in the dwelling-house of the above number, consisting of parlor and bed-room suites, carpets, mirrors, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of April, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. HOLGATE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaac T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS SHELDON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that on the 21st day of April, 1873, a petition was duly filed in this court, by the said bankrupt, for an order to discontinue the proceedings in bankruptcy herein, and that on the same day an order was duly made thereon, directing that the hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before Isaac T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter; that the said Register has appointed the 5th day of May, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, as the time and place for such hearing, when and where all creditors, and other persons interested, are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed granting the prayer of the said petition.—Dated this 22d day of April, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH and DANIEL J. BERNSTEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Thomas Lynch and Daniel J. Bernstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and of the creditors of each of them, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their and each of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS SIMON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Marcus Simon, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE MULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George Muller, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors of the bankrupts being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and give their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of their claims may be ascertained as early as possible.

HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee, No. 13 Court-street, Boston.

New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—No. 3,570—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Augustus M. Miller, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and formerly carrying on business in the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.

ALBERT C. AUBERY, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City. ap 9-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McNULTY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James McNulty, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873.

JAS. S. WILLET, Assignee. ap16-law3wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1873, present Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of THOMAS MONTAGUE, deceased.—On reading and filing the petition of Catharine Kennedy, Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Thomas Montague, late of the City of New-York, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real estate of the said Thomas Montague for the payment of his debts, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1873, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said administratrix to mortgage, lease, or sell so much of the real estate of the said Thomas Montague, deceased, as shall be necessary to pay his debts.

ROBT. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. ap9-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.

G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor. ap16-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 227 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix. MORRIS KELLY, Executor. n20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 87 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor. ja8-law6mW

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, MULBERRY-st., near Bleecker.—Bishop Potter will administer the rite of Confirmation on THURSDAY EVENING, April 24, at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—ISRAEL IN EGYPT, (Oratorio.)—Mrs. J. P. West, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. Nelson Varley, and grand chorus.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT—Mr. H. Crisp, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mrs. John Wood.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—UNCLE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK, LORD CHAMBERLAIN, &c.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Harry Lee, Mr. C. W. Naval, Miss Fanny Reeve.

BIJOU'S GARDEN.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE and MIDAWEEK.—The Votes family and Mr. G. F. Rowe. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE.—Mr. John Brougham, Miss Bella Pateman.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND A Performance this evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Lotta Crabtree.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION of Paintings and Statuary.

SCHAUS'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being strictly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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Single Copies, per annum, postage free.....$12

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Clubs rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address: Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Twenty copies, per annum, 5th and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be renewed upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, the terms for each copy additional to the above rates.

Clubs rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $3; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE DAILY, WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to one person at the lowest rates.

Terms prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 42d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, issued to-day, consists of TEN PAGES, and contains a full report of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' Oration on WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, besides Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, News of the Week, and the Latest and Best Agricultural Matter especially adapted for the farmer. Extra copies can be obtained at the publication office, in wrappers, FIVE CENTS each.

The Tribune's attacks upon the character of Attorney-General BARLOW have been marked by a degree of contemptible meanness and unscrupulous unfairness unsurpassed even in the slanderous record of that paper.

Yesterday it printed a paragraph which, as a display of cowardly and sneaking malice, was worthy of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD or his equally disreputable associate, SHEARMAN. It stated that the Attorney-General had been "forced into a defense of his action in the Erie litigation," when the fact was perfectly well known to the Tribune that this "defense" was the action of the committee who called the men cited by SHEARMAN as having accused Gen. BARLOW, and that the result of their examination was a broad and emphatic denial of the truth of SHEARMAN'S insinuations and inferences. To speak of a question of veracity between Gen. BARLOW and SHEARMAN, even if there were any explicit statements to compare, is like weighing the evidence of a Tombs shyster against that of an irreproachable member of the Bar. But SHEARMAN has submitted nothing to the committee for which he dares to assume the personal responsibility, and the people to whom he referred as authorities for his statements have joined in emphatically contradicting him. This slander against Gen. BARLOW was satisfactorily disposed of after it was first started by the Tribune, last Fall. That paper was compelled to admit then that the Attorney-General's defense was complete, and the revival of the charges now, under the pretense that the malicious gossip of men like FIELD and SHEARMAN, and their notorious clients, partakes of the nature of evidence, is a very striking proof of the rapid descent of the Tribune to a point where its statements on any subject whatever will be looked upon with as much suspicion as would be those of its reputed owners.

As the Legislature is still postponing action upon the recent report of the Assembly Canal Committee in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for funding the canal debt and a reduction of the tolls, there is danger that the measure will be defeated for want of time. The action of the Produce Exchange yesterday was, therefore, needed, and we hope there will be such an expression of public opinion on this subject as will compel the Legislature to do its duty in regard to it. The interests of the State, no less than those of the City, demand the immediate adoption of the policy recommended. While the Legislature is busy over matters of interest and value only to small localities, our trade is being directed to other channels, and the State greatly damaged. There is no doubt that a great majority of the people of the State desire the passage of this canal amendment, and the Legislature should take action upon it without further delay.

That a law cannot be enforced is no reason for its repeal, but it seems this is the only argument which can secure any modification of the Usury law. The inherent injustice and evil effects of this statute, as applied to this City, has been shown to the Legislature without securing the desired result; but we are now told that the bill of Senator WINSLOW, which was shelved in the Senate some time ago, has a chance of resurrection. This change of sentiment is said to be due to the revelations of the recent investigation by the Grand Jury; and, although the reason is not of the most creditable kind, our business-men will welcome a modification of this law, so far as the City is concerned, without caviling as to the motives to which it is due. There are, no doubt, grave differences of opinion between the State and City on this subject, and the sensible course seems to be that each be permitted to put its own ideas into practice for a time by way of experiment. A return can easily be made to the present law, or it can be entirely repealed, as experience may declare to be advisable.

Among the changes which are to be urged upon the New-Jersey Constitutional Commission, which will soon assemble, some are of doubtful value, and others would be no improvement upon the existing Constitution. Experience has shown that State officers should be appointive instead of elective, whenever practicable; and if the New-Jersey Commission accepts the suggestion to have all State Commissioners elected by the people, it will make a mistake. It is one of the chief merits of the New-York Commission that it sought to remove all of the State officers, except the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Controller, from the arena of partisan politics, by having them appointed by the Governor or elected by the Legislature. Whatever the New-Jersey Commission may submit, we hope will meet a happier fate than have the suggestions of the New-York Commission. Some admirable constitutional amendments have been some weeks before our Legislature without receiving the slightest attention. There was, indeed, an imposing committee appointed to devise some method of considering this important subject, but it has done nothing, nor do we learn that it has even attempted to do anything.

Judge BRADY continues to do excellent service in his dealing with criminals. A murderer who hoped to escape severe punishment by pleading guilty to manslaughter received the full penalty of the law in imprisonment for life. In passing sentence, the Judge declared that the "lawlessly inclined should be instructed by what takes place in courts of competent jurisdiction that they cannot indulge their evil passions." Judge BRADY has been very efficient in giving this greatly-needed instruction, and his efforts to make life secure in this City having been zealously aided by District-Attorney PHELPS, the natural result is found in the great decrease in crimes of violence. Murder is no longer a daily incident of Metropolitan life, nor deadly assaults of hourly occurrence. If the present vigorous enforcement of the law continues, and the Legislature will give us the Professional Criminals act introduced by Mr. C. G. CORNELL, the City can soon be rid entirely of outbreaks and thieves.

A correspondent in another column asks why the last Congress should be condemned for pocketing back pay when many other Congresses have done a similar thing? The answer is very simple. The back-pay job was, in effect, a steal, and if it had been perpetrated by every Congress since 1789, it would not have been any the less one. The reason why the last Congress is condemned is that the country, happily, is more keenly alive now than ever before to public dishonesty.

The Newspaper Lobby at Albany.

We recently called attention to the attempt which was being made in the Legislature to cheat the people of New-York out of a million and a half of dollars, on the ground that the claim for City advertising of certain daily and weekly newspapers required to be put through another and more elastic course of auditing than that practiced by Controller GREEN. We referred to the memorial on this subject which had been presented to the members of the Senate and Assembly, by two persons signing themselves "THOMAS W. PITTMAN and MAUNSELL B. FIELD, of counsel." During the last two days these professors of skilled talent have been reinforced by sundry well-known co-laborers. To the journalistic lobby, which tried, either in person or by deputy, to make black appear white to the Senate Committee on Cities, we can hardly do justice in our own words. This is quite unnecessary, however, as Messrs. PITTMAN and FIELD have in their "memorial" given the following eloquent description of their clients:

"It is sufficient to know that these claims are held by many gentlemen who now stand in the foremost ranks of American journalism—men who are the chroniclers of the times, and whose opinions are daily contributing to instruct the people in public affairs, and who, to a great extent, sway our political, social, and moral destinies—men of unimpeachable integrity and of unassailable honor," &c.

The justice of this eulogium will at once be apparent when it is remarked that its authors represent, or claim to represent, the following "high-toned" journals: *Irish American, World, Sunday Mercury, Herald, Irish Citizen, Commercial Advertiser, Tribune, Metropolitan Record, Express,* and *Irish Democrat.* The wonder is not that four or five bills should have been introduced for the purpose of giving these papers what neither the courts nor an honest audit would yield them, but that the Legislature should hesitate for an instant before complying with demands backed by the men who sway their "political, social, and moral destinies." The newspaper proprietors who are lucky enough to be represented by the learned counsel, Messrs. PITTMAN and FIELD, gave, yesterday, through one of their number, a very unmistakable proof that they would stand no trifling. Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, not having before his eyes the fear of being shattered politically, morally, and socially, was bold enough to appear in defense of what Controller GREEN is pleased to consider a highly painstaking, exhaustive, and equitable audit. His presumption drew down upon him the wrath of our friend, who is the chief newspaper authority upon the rights and duties of "skilled talent." In a moment of incautious candor Mr. HAWKINS expressed his opinion of the eminent public instructor who had, in a somewhat threatening manner, interrupted him. It will surprise nobody who knows the chivalrous instincts of the "gentleman" in question to learn that the reply was a violent slap in the face.

Can it be wondered at that our beloved profession attracts such universal respect when one of the "gentlemen who now stand in the foremost ranks of American journalism" carries with him to a Senate committee-room the manners of a New-York rowdy? Is it surprising that the "political, moral, and social destinies" of the nation should be in the most healthy condition, when the people who "sway" them find instruments in men like Messrs. PITTMAN and FIELD, and representatives like Mr. HUGH HASTINGS? Congressmen who voted themselves back pay, or shared in the spoils of Credit Mobilier must tremble before the journalistic thunder of the men of "unimpeachable integrity and of unassailable honor," who are trying to dragoon the Legislature into sanctioning claims which a fair audit has pronounced illegal. TWEED builded better than he knew when he distributed his corruption fund of a million a year among the New-York Press. He not only corrupted a large section of it so as to purchase their subserviency long enough for his purpose, but he left a taint of blackguardism and unscrupulousness which may last long enough to be of inestimable service to anybody who, like JAY GOULD, is rich enough to purchase the support of the pens which are waiting to be hired.

Trade-Unionism Run Mad.

The "Crispins" is the title by which the trade-union of the operative shoe-makers is known. It is an extensive, active, and closely knit organization, but it has not, in many places, succeeded in making itself acknowledged by the employers. This has recently been the case in Cincinnati, where a struggle of considerable obstinacy has been, and we believe still is, going on. One of the members of the society, MICHAEL REARDON by name, violated its rules by going to work in a "scab" shop. He was expelled from the society, after various attempts had been made to induce him to withdraw from the shop, which he refused to do. Up to this point no fault could be found with the conduct of the Crispins. They had a perfect right to associate themselves together to obtain any degree of control they chose to aspire to over the business they were engaged in. It may have been ill-judged on their part to impose rules as severe as theirs were, on their employers, but if they chose to do so, they had a right, individually or collectively, to seek to enforce those rules by refusing to work for employers who did not concede them. They equally had the right to deprive any member of whatever advantages their society conferred, if he did not abide by the rules of the society. Had the Crispins of Cincinnati stopped here in the case of REARDON, no one would have complained.

But they did not. They began a system of threats and threatening acts toward REARDON. They followed him from place to place, jostled, abused, insulted, tormented, and beat him. Finally, about a week ago, two of them—one much larger and heavier than he—fell upon him and kicked him about the body until they injured him so that he died. Some of the testimony given on the Coroner's inquest is of a kind that those of us who regard this as a free country do not like to read. His widow said:

"He used to go into CHARLEY OLKERS' grocery, on Seventh-street, near Sycamore, and JIM GRACE followed him in and routed him out, and a whole crowd of them attacked him and beat him all up. This was election day. His hand was black and swollen trying to save himself from the slung-shots. He got away from them and came home. It was then some time after dinner in the afternoon. Nothing then transpired till Wednesday night, when he again went to Mr. OLKERS'. He was coming home, he told me, from OLKERS', between 9 and 10. Mr. MULVIHILL'S grocery, corner of Sycamore and Seventh streets, was closed. There were two muffled figures, with their hats over their eyes, came across the street to where he was. He recognized one of them as JIM GRACE, for he used to work with him. Well, GRACE pinioned his arms and kicked him in the body and thighs. The other man kicked him from behind, and then they tried to choke him. JIM GRACE tried to choke him Monday at the polls, but I forgot to tell that at first. MICHAEL came home Wednesday night and vomited all night. I asked him what ailed him, and he said he fell over the bed, for he didn't want to let on for fear of bothering me, besides MICHAEL said he didn't want to give the Crispins that much satisfaction, as to send for a doctor."

The widow of REARDON also testified that he had "left the Crispins twice, because they extorted so much money he could not afford it."

Altogether this is a sickening story. The Coroner's jury fixed the death of REARDON on GRACE. It is to be hoped that the guilty ruffian will be punished with the utmost severity of the law. His act, and that of his accomplices, was one revolting, not more on account of its brutality than on account of its direct violation of every principle that should govern a free community. Killing while engaged in the commission of a felony is murder. GRACE was committing an act as odious as any felony. He was trying, by force, to rob REARDON of his right to sell his labor wherever and however he chose. In carrying out that intent he aided in murdering an innocent man. Such acts, in this country, are the vilest crimes and should be punished with the extreme penalty of the law.

Staten Island "Enterprise."

The directors of the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company have once more succeeded in "killing off" an opposition enterprise, and in rendering their monopoly stronger and more obnoxious than ever. During the first few weeks of last Summer, the boats of this company ran with ordinary regularity, and made landings at convenient points from New-Brighton to Elm Park. After a very short notice, the running of the boats to Elm Park was discontinued, under the pretext that the traffic was not great enough to pay for the fuel consumed in the passage. Relying on the good faith of the company, quite a number of families had removed to Elm Park from New-York and elsewhere. Some had purchased, and others had rented, houses for the year, so that none could leave precipitately without suffering a loss they could not afford. At the time, it was pretty broadly asserted that the directors owned property at Brighton and West Brighton, and stopped the boats from running to Elm Park to destroy any rivalry that might possibly grow up between the latter village and the villages in which they were interested. This assertion was soon considerably strengthened by a change of the time-table in so far as it related to Port Richmond. In spite of the fact that the residents of Port Richmond had done much for the company when it stood in need of help, they were suddenly compelled to get along as best they could with about half the usual number of trips. It was shrewdly calculated, no doubt, that, while this move would not materially reduce the receipts for passenger traffic, it would have the effect of inducing intending real estate purchasers not to look beyond the Brightons for safe investments.

The hotel-keeper at Elm Park, who, as it so happened, was the chief individual sufferer by the schemes of the directors, chartered a steam-boat at his own expense, and ran her in opposition. The people would have been willing to sustain her if she could have made landings as conveniently as the boats of the North Shore Company, or, in other words, if they could be sure of getting to New-York in as good time. No allowance whatever was given for the obstacles incident to a new enterprise, and the result was that the hotel-keeper, finding his purse becoming lighter day after day, without a reasonable prospect of making up the deficit, at last canceled his contract with the owners and withdrew from the field.

In a few months after the hotel-keeper's experience, "indignation" meetings were held simultaneously at West Brighton and Port Richmond, and a project agreed upon which took shape in the charter or purchase of the *Thomas P. Way*, a favorite steam-boat of the Newark and New-York line. In November last this vessel began to run. It was calculated, and with good reason, that if the scheme could be made to pay expenses in Winter it would produce a handsome profit for the stockholders in the Spring and Summer. There was a "mistake" made in selecting the managers. The *Thomas P. Way* has recently been withdrawn from service, upon the pretext that the directors of the North Shore Ferry Company had compromised matters by agreeing to run their boats regularly to Port Richmond. The *Thomas P. Way* ran the whole distance to Elm Park, and made all landings. This the North Shore Company, as will be observed, does not propose to do, so that in point of fact the cause for grievance is just as great as ever. The North Shore Company only desires to have the track clear for the Spring and Summer traffic. To this circumstance is doubtless due its indifference to the running of the opposition boat in the "dead season."

There is a crumb of comfort, however, for those who have suffered from the grasping policy of the ferry company, in the prospect held out by the directors of the Staten Island Central Railroad, who promise to begin the work of building a line from West New-Brighton to the extreme west end of the island within thirty days, and to establish a steam ferry between Port Richmond and Bergen Point, to connect with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Some of our readers will remember that the people of Port Richmond made an attempt in August last to establish a ferry connection of this nature. Although the entire cost was not to exceed $30,000, the scheme remained unperfected down to a few weeks ago, when the Central Company went to the rescue, and took charge of it, returning the deposits on stock to the different subscribers. What is being done at present looks like business, and for the sake of all concerned it is to be hoped that there may be no more of those discouraging delays which hitherto have been a bar to the substantial progress of the island.

The Southern Railroad Contest.

There has been in progress for some time an important struggle for the possession or control of certain railroads in the South. The parties to the contest are, on the one side, Gen. WM. MAHONE, President of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, extending from Norfolk to Bristol, 404 miles, all in the State of Virginia, and on the other a corporation known as the Southern Security Company, in which it is said the Pennsylvania Central holds a controlling influence. This contest commenced years ago in the State of Virginia, and, while being steadily maintained there, it has also extended over the rest of the Southern States. Its latest scene has been enacted in the Courts of North Carolina. Upon the soil of Virginia Gen. MAHONE has almost invariably gained the advantage; but further South he has not been so successful. The Security Company have succeeded in buying and leasing the lines with which he connects from Bristol southward; but while thus placing him in an awkward position they are in almost an equal strait themselves. They control the railroad from Memphis to Bristol, but they have no outlet northward except over Gen. MAHONE'S road. In these facts is the key to the desire of the Security Company for a free railroad law in Virginia, and to their desire to possess the Western North Carolina Railroad. That road, almost without debt, and with 179 miles finished, could easily be made a basis for building the other sixty miles, which would give them a line connecting near Knoxville with their Tennessee road. Thus they would have lines of railroad in their interest, or under their control, from York River and Richmond to Memphis and Little Rock, and down into the heart of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. On the other hand, failing in this scheme, the free railroad law would enable them to build a road connecting the lines they now own in Virginia with their present terminus at Bristol.

It may be thought by some that this somewhat resembles a tempest in a tea-pot, but a careful review of the field will show the far-sightedness of the Pennsylvania Central. It has been demonstrated, and perhaps credit is due to Gen. MAHONE for the discovery, that cotton can be carried by rail in continuous trains, without breaking bulk, from Memphis, Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Ala., or other equidistant points, to New-York, via Norfolk, for $1 per hundred pounds at a profit; and such is the desire to realize rapidly on the crop, that during the Fall and Winter the freight capacity of the roads and steamers is taxed to its utmost. Thus a business which commenced with the carrying of a few thousand bales ran up last year to over 125,000. A bale of compressed cotton takes up but little more room than two three-bushel sacks of wheat, and is more easily handled. The first pays $5 for a bale of 500 pounds for traveling 1,200 miles, the latter $2 40 for going 1,000. The Southern Security Company now hold one continuous line, nearly completed, to Atlanta, but there they are stopped, and Atlanta is not a cotton region. They desire a further extension, and they see that a business which has become thus great in a few years may be made to largely increase in the future.

Spiritual Litigation.

Perhaps our readers are not aware that the "Franklin Spring" at Balston Spa was discovered through spiritual agency. Such, at least, is the conviction of the owners, who have lately given lively proofs of the sincerity of their belief by sworn testimony in a court of law. The spring was dug in 1868, and it has been, and we believe still is, owned by three persons, Messrs. MITCHELL, HIDES, and COMSTOCK, who value it at about fifty thousand dollars. A disagreement arose some little time ago between the two latter proprietors concerning their respective interests; and hence the lawsuit in question, which has brought out some remarkable and highly interesting facts. The world has been informed of late, through the report of the London "Dialectical Society," the books of Messrs. DALE OWEN, and the unique treatises of Mr. D. D. HOME, to what extent the influence of so-called spiritualism has extended in philosophical and social circles; but the more recent developments at Balston Spa furnish the first exemplification that has come under our notice of people gravely undertaking extensive business operations on the strength of instructions given them from the other world, and as seriously coming into court and swearing to their belief in the authenticity and verity of such information. To make tables dance minuets, and banjoes to play "Shoo Fly" by themselves in the air, is one thing; but to discover valuable mineral springs, and work them at a profit, through the sagacious counsel of the shades of the departed, is distinctly another. The former operations, however wonderful, must be regarded as of almost purely speculative interest; the latter assume a substantial importance not wisely to be overlooked in a business community.

We gather, from the reports before us, that some time in the year 1852, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, of Ballston, was kindly informed by the spirit of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of the whereabouts of the spring that now bears his name. The spot was on land owned by Mr. HIDES, and the location was precisely defined; but owing to difficulties, which the ghostly sage did not attempt to smooth over, nothing was done in the matter for sixteen years. HIDES and MITCHELL were both spiritualists, and it seems both believed implicitly in the existence and locality of the mystic spring. They, however, to guard perhaps against possible misunderstanding, took into partnership in the enterprise another spiritualist, Mr. ELIJAH COMSTOCK, on the condition that he should furnish all the money needed for digging and carrying on the spring. Thus, there were three partners, each having a third interest—Mr. MITCHELL on the score of his valuable intimacy with FRANKLIN, which had led to the prospective discovery, Mr. HIDES because of his owning the land, and Mr. COMSTOCK by reason of his putting up the cash to work the affair. Now, the surprising thing in the business is that the spring was actually found—it is not surprising that the band of spiritual brothers should fall out afterward about the disposition of the profits. Even spiritualists are not proof against the charms of material good; for, were they so, this curious litigation would never have been heard of.

From the evidence, so far as taken, and the warm approval elicited by the testimony, it is apparent that the number of spiritualists in Ballston is quite considerable. Mr. MITCHELL, who contracted, at the expense of COMSTOCK, to dig the spring—the source of which is 800 feet below the surface of the ground—declared under oath that he had been in the habit of communicating with the spirit of FRANKLIN for more than twenty years. It is worth while here to give his own language:

"I think Mr. HIDES had communications directly at first and subsequently through me; the spirit purported to be BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; I first communicated with the spirit of FRANKLIN about twenty years ago, and have frequently since; he has been a familiar spirit and a truthful spirit; FRANKLIN communicated to me that there was a spring in the ground at Ballston Spa and indicated the spot; I went and marked it—the exact spot where the spring now is; I first marked it a year or two before the spring was dug; I showed the spot to Mr. HIDES; I did not charge Mr. HIDES anything for that; subsequently Mr. HIDES began to dig there; during the time of digging and before I had frequent interviews with FRANKLIN in regard to it, and he directed me in every step; Mr. HIDES and ELISHA COMSTOCK furnished the money; COMSTOCK'S part was passed through my hands; they struck water in March, 1869, at a depth of 715 feet; Mr. HIDES communicated with FRANKLIN through me as a medium; I do not know of any other way of his communicating, and I for myself communicated directly with FRANKLIN; we had the same encouragement from FRANKLIN all the way through; FRANKLIN told me how deep we wanted to go to get the water, and we went the exact depth he told me."

It would, of course, be indelicate and out of our province to prejudge the legal, as apart from the spiritual, aspects of this singular case, and we have no intention to do so. That it must become a *cause célèbre* is, however, obvious, and as such we have thought fit to make public the foregoing impartial exposition. Many more questions must of necessity arise in it, which will be examined with close interest hereafter. What, for example, after the decision by the inferior tribunals, is to be the appellate court for the action? Is the Court of Appeals or "Poor Richard" himself to be accepted as the ultimate authority? This, and other cognate points of equal significance, we shall look eagerly to the future to decide.

MINOR TOPICS.

Great credit is due to Mr. HENRY NEUMANN, familiarly known as "Dutch Heinrichs," for his recent close impersonation of an insane man. Mr. NEUMANN, who is by profession a bond-robber—though with a delicate blending of modesty and satire he prefers to call himself a broker—was some months since sent to Sing Sing for some more than usually enterprising stroke of business. It subsequently appeared that there was an informality in his conviction, and he was thereupon returned to the Tombs for a new trial. Knowing that he was sure to be convicted, Mr. NEUMANN decided to become insane, and he has played the part of a lunatic with great skill and unremitting perseverance ever since. Any thief can feign insanity for a day or two, but when a man keeps up his assumed character as a lunatic for a month at a time, his perseverance really deserves recognition.

For years past the freight-cars of the Harlem Railroad have been permitted to stand for thirty minutes at a time on the track in Centre-street, waiting their turn to be drawn into the depot. Of course, while those cars were on the track, the street-cars of the Fourth-avenue line, on their way down-town, were blocked up, to the great annoyance of their passengers. Within the last few days, it has occurred to some gigantic intellect in the employ of the railway, that the street-cars could be switched on to the up-track, and thus be drawn around the obstructing freight-cars. Accordingly, this scheme has been put in practice, and the delays which formerly occurred three or four times every day are now obviated. The switches have been in existence for the last ten years or more, and the fact that they have at last been put to their proper use, reflects very great credit upon the enterprise of the company.

There has been a riot at Frankfort-on-the-Main, directed, as the cable informs us, against the sellers of beer. Breweries and beer-houses have been stormed and sacked, and untold quantities of beer have been wasted in the municipal gutters. Such a riot as this, had it occurred in this country, would at once have been understood to be a movement in the interests of total abstinence. Probably it would have been led by women and cheered on by men anxious for the suppression of the beer-fiend. Occurring, however, as it does in a German city, we immediately recognize that it is a protest against poor beer at high prices. When the German becomes a rioter, the chances always are that he is fighting in defense of his beloved beer; but when he proceeds to attack the sources of his beverage, it is morally certain that either bad beer or extortionate prices have led him to break the peace in order to convince the brewers of the error of their ways.

The person who jumps overboard from a ferry-boat in order to drown himself, and is rescued by the herculean exertions of his fellow-passengers, has been repeating that pleasing performance. At first sight, this form of suicide would seem to be less selfish than that practiced by the ill-bred person who cuts his throat on an innocent landlord's bed, and leaves a letter requesting his body to be sent miles away for burial at the expense of his help'ess friends. In point of fact, however, it is even a more heartlessly selfish proceeding. When a man jumps overboard from a ferry-boat he delays hundreds of passengers, who have to wait while the effort is made to fish him out again, and he shocks the nerves of weak women and tender-hearted men who may witness his performance. No gentleman will be guilty of such an act, especially when he can take passage on a steamer with insufficient coal, and thus put himself in the way of dying without trouble or expense to any one.

Every one knows that a solitary boy was saved from the wreck of the *Atlantic*. This boy was subsequently taken to Wall-street, and cruelly exposed to the howlings of the bulls and bears. Having survived those two ordeals he has now, so it is said, been seized upon by a showman, who proposes to exhibit him as a curiosity to the inquisitive public. Now this showman has made an evident mistake. The public does not care to gaze upon a boy, but would take an active interest in looking upon the man who caused the wreck of the *Atlantic*. Either Mr. ISMAY or Mr. IMRIE is the showman's true game. Let him engage one of these thrifty gentlemen to exhibit himself for a few hours each day, holding a sample of cheap coal in his hand, and offering for sale photographs of the *Atlantic* as she appeared driving on the coast with her commander asleep, and the extent to which the public will patronize the exhibition will make the showman's fortune long before the season is over.

It is reported that the French Transatlantic cable is broken about 230 miles west of Brest. It has recently been pointed out that the manner in which the ocean cables have been constructed makes it reasonably certain that they will break at no very distant time. The outer coating of the cable consists of hemp and iron wire. The wire will, of course, rust, and the rust will eat away the hemp, leaving the conductors unprotected, except by a covering of gutta-percha. It is, of course, impossible to remedy this evil, so far as the cables already laid are concerned, but the company that is about to lay a new cable from New-York to Land's End might well take into consideration the propriety of doing their work differently. Ocean cables that will only last for three or four years are decidedly too expensive.

There has been a curiously complicated revolution in Panama. Some few years since, the Republic of New-Granada changed its name, and became the United States of Colombia. In order to give every possible facility to revolutionists, each State of the Republic was permitted to elect its own President, and the Federal Government bound itself to observe a strict neutrality in its State revolutions. Recently President NUÑEZ ruled over the State of Panama. Early in April he was arrested, and a new government, under President CARVAJAL, established. The federal troops in the City of Panama immediately undertook to have a share in the business by demanding and securing the surrender to them of President NUÑEZ. Thereupon a treaty was made between the Federal and State troops, whereby President NUÑEZ was handed over to the Peruvian Minister, to be kept in decrow, as the lawyers would say, until ex-President CORROSO should reach Havana and succeed President CERVERA. It is thought that the dreaded Panama fever accelerates in the attempt on the part of foreigners to master the intricacies of Colombian politics.

A New-Orleans Democratic organ declares:

"We are satisfied that the next Presidential election, three years hence, will present to the people of the United States the choice between a free Government and a despotism in the form of a perpetual Dictator, or Emperor. General GRANT will be a candidate for a third election to the Presidency. Before that time arrives he will, like all his despotic predecessors, try to win the popular support, by foreign conquests and acquisitions."

This sounds very terrible. But is it not the first time we have heard such stuff. Gen. GRANT was going to make himself dictator on the 4th of March, but there was some hitch in the programme. We all know how crazy he is to get into a quarrel with some foreign country—though he does not seem to have been able to fix on any one in particular yet. As for "acquisitions," we tremble when we think of what he may do in that direction. But let him remember that the eye of the New-Orleans editor is on him. If that won't check him, nothing will.

OBITUARY.

Maria Taglioni.

A cable dispatch from Paris, received yesterday, announces the death, at an advanced age, of Maria Taglioni—the Countess de Voisens. As her name implies, Maria Taglioni was of Italian parentage, but was born in Stockholm in 1804, where her father, Filippo Taglioni, was a popular ballet-master. Signor Taglioni appeared at all the great opera-houses of Europe in his professional capacity, and was enabled to give his daughter a thorough education in the principles of his art. In 1827, Maria Taglioni made her début at the French Opera in Paris, and as was said at the time, by her fine hand upon the stage, achieved a complete triumph in a field where only the highest types of her art were tolerated. The appearance of the young dancer at this time is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms, her personal beauty being in wonderful harmony with the exquisitely airy grace of her dancing. In 1832 Marie Taglioni first appeared in Berlin in the great ballet "La Bayadere," and achieved another overwhelming triumph, receiving, it is said, the highest remuneration ever paid to a danseuse up to that date. She was the recipient of more public favors from all classes than any performer had ever been known to receive, and when, in 1832, she married the COMTE DE VOISENS, she was already the possessor of considerable fortune, the earnings of five years of professional exertion, as well as a splendid and complete museum of jewelry and works of art, the gifts of her enthusiastic admirers. From Berlin Taglioni migrated to London, only to repeat her continental triumphs. In London she became the successful rival of the prima donnas who were engaged to sing in operas on the subject of Venetian life which she danced, and of course immediately became the centre of attraction, while bitter jealousy followed, which, however, in no way detracted from her reputation and triumphs. In London, a number of original ballets were produced by Taglioni, interwoven by the best musical composers of the period, and which have descended to the present day as opera-houses in which they were produced. From London, Taglioni went to St. Petersburg, where, in that proverbially enthusiastic capital, her success was more astonishing, and the rewards she reaped even more gratifying, than those which fell before her feet in Paris or in London. The story of her triumphs were repeated in every city in Europe, and when, in 1847, she retired forever from the stage, the name she left behind was untarnished with a single failure. The fortune she had amassed is spoken of as immense, and she prudently invested a portion of it in a magnificent residence in Venice, and another on the banks of the Lake of Como. Her society was for years much sought after, and for a considerable period her residences were among the great attractions of European tourists. The great ballets associated with her name, several of which she composed herself, are: "Cendrillon," "Le Papillon," "Zéphire," "Guillaume Tell," "Etoile," "Le Revolt au Sérail," "La Sylphide," and "La Fille du Danube."

Pay of Congressmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The action of the Forty-second Congress, in relation to the pay of members and Senators, has given rise to much animadversion by the Press, not so much on account of the increase proposed, as of the fact that the Congress that made the increase took the benefit of it. It may not be uninteresting to refer to the action of previous Congresses upon the subject of Congressional pay. The act of Sept. 22, 1789, established the following rate of compensation, to continue in force till March 4, 1796: For Senators $6 each per day, and $6 for each twenty miles traveled to and from the seat of Congress, prior to March 4, 1796, after which time they were to receive $5 per day and $5 for each twenty miles traveled; for members of the House of Representatives $6 per day and $6 for each twenty miles traveled. For one year of this time Senators received a higher rate of compensation than members of the House, the only instance of discrimination in the legislation of Congress on that subject.

The act of March 10, 1796, fixed the rate of compensation for members of each House at $6 each per day and $6 per twenty miles traveled.

The act of March 19, 1816, fixed the rate at $1,500 a year for members and Senators, with no provision for mileage. That act was repealed Feb. 6, 1817. The act of Jan. 22, 1818, established the rate of $8 per day and $8 for each twenty miles traveled.

The act of Aug. 16, 1842, relating back to March 4, 1855, established the rate of compensation at $3,000 per year and one mileage annually as $8 per each twenty miles. This was an increase of about 100 per cent. of the compensation, leaving the mileage the same.

The act of July 28, 1866, taking effect from March 4, 1865, increased the annual salary to $5,000, or an increase of sixty-six and two-thirds per cent., and decreased the mileage fifty per cent.

The act of March 3, 1873, taking effect from March 3, 1871, increased the annual salary to $7,500, or an increase of fifty per cent., and substituted actual traveling expenses for mileage.

Each Congress that fixed a new rate of compensation, took it for itself. That has been the invariable practice since 1796, when the first act upon the subject was passed. How, in what respect is the Forty-second Congress more deserving of censure than any of its predecessors? It has only followed the unbroken line of precedents in taking for its members the new rate of compensation it established. Did similar action on the part of former Congresses give rise to the same censure?

G. B. D.

The Proposed Meeting of Western Congressmen.

From the Boston Transcript, April 21.

A bad sign of the times—Congressmen of the Mississippi Valley meeting in conference on local interests. If a Congressman has a sense of duty it is of duty to the whole country, and when legislators get together by sections to plot and scheme for their own constituents the country may well tremble. If one class do it, so must the others to defeat them, and if it can be done at St. Louis in vacation time, why not at Washington in term time? The objection is not to time and place, but to the thing.

ALBANY.

Morning Work in the House—Ex-Sheriff O'Brien's Claim—Railroad Matters in the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 22.—The House met at 9½ o'clock this morning, in accordance with the resolution to that effect adopted last night. The attendance, however, was light, not more than seventy-five or eighty members being present. This caused all more important bills to be temporarily laid aside, as opposition under such circumstances is dangerous. Later in the morning the seats filled up, and a large number of bills were disposed of. The Supply bill was made the special order for Thursday morning. The Gas bill, forbidding gas companies to make discriminations in the rates charged to consumers for the same quality of gas, was read the third time. A bill for establishing a nautical school in New-York was also passed, as was a bill for legalizing and making valid the action of the Board of Supervisors in appointing janitors to the several district courts in the City. This act gives the janitor the right to draw pay for their services, which the Controller has hitherto refused to do, alleging that their appointment was illegal and unauthorized. The bill to establish a line of steamers to run from the Battery up the North River to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street was read the third time and passed. Mr. Hascock tried to introduce a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of May, but it required unanimous consent, which, of course, was not given.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN'S CLAIM.

The Assembly bill, entitled an act to amend chapter [illegible] of the laws of 1871, came up for third reading this morning. The object of the bill is to appoint a commission, consisting of the Corporation Counsel, William C. Barrett, and William C. Traphagen, to "audit and adjust the claims of James O'Brien against the county, which may be presented to them by or on behalf of James O'Brien. They are to make their report within thirty days after presentation; and after the certificate that such has been done shall have been filed in the Controller's office, he is directed within ten days to pay the sum found by the commission to be due." When the bill came up Mr. Burns strongly opposed it, stating that he was willing to have Mr. O'Brien paid every dollar due to him, but he did not propose to have his own personal and political friends audit his claims. If they were just, there could be no objection to submitting them to an impartial tribunal. He, therefore, moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to insert the names of William F. Havemeyer and John McKeon. Mr. Jacobs introduced the bill. He affirmed he knew little of the merits of the case, but he declined to allow any change to be made in the bill. Mr. Burns, however, persisted in his opposition, and fought so stoutly that the friends of the measure gathered round Mr. Jacobs, rather alarmed for its fate. That gentleman therupon offered an amendment to Mr. Burns', that the two commissioners be Messrs. Van Nort and Stebbins. Further discussion took place: Peter Woods, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Jacobs speaking in favor of the bill; Mr. Burns against it. A count was taken on the adoption of the last proposed amendment, and among those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Jacobs, Patterson, Deering, S. Smith, Blakie, C. G. Cornell, Clarke, Hayes. It was carried by 42 to 16. The bill was then recommitted, and, being shortly after reported back with the amendment, was, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, temporarily laid aside.

RAILROADS.

The session of the Senate was principally consumed in third reading of bills and discussion of railroad matters. The Second-avenue Railroad bill was, on motion of Senator Tiemann, amended by requiring the consent of the Common Council to the construction of the road; but when the Christopher-street Railway bill came up, a motion to the same effect made by Mr. Weismann was voted down. Mr. Weismann, in reply to an inquiry, stated that he was perfectly willing that a clause of this character should be inserted in every street railroad bill which passed, and he hoped the time would soon come when none would be passed without it. Mr. Tiemann tried to get the names of the corporators stricken out, but this was also voted down, and the bill passed—20 to 5.

In accordance with a resolution of the Senate, the commission appointed to locate a route for the Gilbert Elevated Railroad report to the Senate that, after careful consideration, they have designated the following as the most practicable and convenient line for the road to take: Commencing on the south shore of Harlem River at King's Bridge; thence along River-street to Eighth-avenue; thence along Eighth-avenue to One Hundred and Tenth-street; thence along One Hundred and Tenth-street to Ninth-avenue; thence along Ninth-avenue to Fifty-third-street; thence along Fifty-third-street to Sixth-avenue; thence along Sixth-avenue to Fourth-street; thence along Fourth-street to South Fifth-avenue; thence along South Fifth-avenue to Canal-street; thence crossing Canal-street into West Broadway; thence along West Broadway to Chambers-street; thence along Chambers-street to Broadway; thence along Broadway to and around Bowling-green Park into Beaver-street, and along Beaver-street to Pearl-street; along Pearl-street and New-Bowery to Division-street; along Division-street to Allen-street; along Allen-street to First-avenue to Twenty-third-street; along Twenty-third-street to Second-avenue; along Second-avenue to Harlem River; thence along River-street to Eighth-avenue.

STEPHEN ENGLISH AND THE MUTUAL LIFE.

The special Committee on Grievances had a hearing in the case of Stephen English and the Mutual Life Insurance Company to-day. Mr. Homans was examined, but his testimony was not material. Mr. Sewell was cross-examined. Mr. Darlington, counsel for English, repeated his statement to the effect that he had not made application for the reduction of English's bail for the reason that the Judge before whom he had made application for an examination had denied it.

The committee will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New-York, on Saturday, when they expect to close the investigation.

REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Democrats have nominated Hon. John D. Spicer, of Troy, as their candidate for Regent of the University in place of the late John A. Griswold.

THE NEW-YORK EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The Senators from New-York City have agreed to loan the Exhibition Company $2,500,000 in bonds of the City of New-York, and take a mortgage on the block bounded by Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets, and Third and Fourth avenues, for the payment of the bonds.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

It is understood the Assembly Committee will report against the proposition to let out the finishing of the new Capitol by contract; also that they will make no recommendation concerning a change in the commission, but will propose that more power be given the superintendent of the building.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the assessment and collection of taxes, Senator Winslow in the chair.

The question came up to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides that no deduction shall be made from property liable to taxation on account of debts owing by the owner thereof, or for any other cause; and all laws creating exemptions from taxation, except as herein specified, are repealed.

Mr. Adams said the enacting clause of the bill might as well be stricken out as this third clause.

Mr. Lord agreed with Mr. Adams. This section contained the gist of the entire bill. It removed the hiding-place where men were in the habit of hiding their property. Many men who were generally accredited with being honest, did not hesitate to swear off their share of tax on their poorer neighbors. The County of New-York paid a sum on personal property equal to two-fifths of its real estate tax, which was a larger percentage than any other county in the State.

Mr. Benedict said that if the farms of the county were offered for sale they would not bring more than the amount for which they are taxed. He related a sale made on the west side of the island, near One Hundred and Tenth-street, in New-York City, last week, wherein a lot was sold for $18,000, $2,000 in cash and the balance on mortgage for five years at five per cent. interest.

Mr. Lord, interrupting, said the Senator did not understand the bill, which provides that each tax-payer becomes his own assessor, and testifies under oath to the value of his estate.

Mr. Benedict replied that all bonds of banks factories, railroads, &c., were assessed in bulk and paid in every year. The great trouble was that there were too many lands exempted from taxation. His friend, Mr. A. T. Stewart, pays a tax on a personal estate of $3,000,000, which was undoubtedly all that he had, in addition to his immense wealth of United States bonds, free of tax, and his large real estate, on which he also pays a vast sum in taxes, annually.

Mr. James Wood favored the bill, arguing that taxes would be more equitably assessed by its passage. The burdens of taxation are now assessed on men of moderate means, while rich men feel no weight of taxation because of the erroneous system which prevails, allowing them to avoid it. He wished to try Mr. Wells' scheme of full assessment of all real and personal property at its full valuation.

Mr. Madden said he was once elected Assessor in the year 1847, and that he assessed all property at its full real value, as now required by law, and was never re-elected, because he did his duty as the law directed. While he favored the bill, he thought it would drive from the State most of its manufacturing interests. A new system of taxation must be inaugurated, and a State bureau established, with assessors appointed by the State. The entire system is at fault, and will so remain so long as the present method of selecting assessors is adhered to.

Mr. Murphy opposed taxing personal property, claiming it would drive industries from our own State. He saw evils in the proposed bill, which warranted him in not voting for it. If trade is driven away, your real estate becomes almost valueless. He favored taxing rentals and incomes, the only taxation known in Europe.

The motion striking out the third section was carried.

In the Senate progress was reported, and the entire subject laid on the table.

The Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill to authorize the City of Rochester to issue $50,000 additional bonds to complete the Free Academy.

The following bills were passed:

Providing for the final settlement of the safety fund of the Hudson River Bank with the Bank Department.

To authorize the City of Buffalo to take land running from the parade ground for an avenue.

To amend the act to establish and maintain a police force in Cohoes.

Relative to the purchase of franchises under mortgage so as to continue the business.

To amend the act establishing St. Paul's American Protestant Episcopal Church, of Rome, Italy.

Authorizing the Common Council of New-York to appoint commissioners to erect armories for the National Guard regiments.

To provide for the improvement of part of Eighty-sixth-street, New-York.

Amending the act providing for laying out and opening Bushwick-avenue.

Providing for the adjustment of the claims of James O'Brien, late Sheriff of New-York.

Authorizing an increase in the charge for ferriage between Hudson and Athens.

To authorize the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company to reduce its number of directors.

Providing for the payment of the debts of the town of Newtown.

The Senate amendments to the Christopher-street Cross-town Railroad bill were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Roche, the Senate amendments to the Brooklyn Election bill were nonconcurred in, and a Conference Committee appointed.

BILLS PASSED.

Confirming the salary of the Clerk of the Third Judicial Court of New-York, as fixed by the Board of Supervisors. Lost, and motion to reconsider laid on the table.

Providing for the location of a new State Prison, and for the removal of Sing Sing Prison.

REPORTS.

Mr. Prince, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely upon twenty-two bills to amend the Code of Procedure, and the reports were agreed to.

Also adversely on the bill to abrogate arrests in cases of libel prior to final judgment being rendered.

Mr. Beebe moved to dispense with the report and have the bill considered in Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

By Mr. Alberger—To improve Eleventh-avenue in New-York. Also a bill to provide for paying John C. Keating, an employe of the City of New-York. Also to amend the act revising the charter of Buffalo; also of Troy.

Mr. Goss, favorable to the Senate bill to amend the charter of the village of New-Brighton, moved to substitute that bill for the Assembly bill on the same subject.

The Speaker decided that could only be done under the order of business of general orders.

Adjourned.

That Exchange List Again.

From the Boston Globe, April 22.

There is a delicious coolness about a paragraph in the New-York *Tribune* regarding the cutting down of its exchange list. The matter was simple enough; the *Tribune* could not afford to support so large an exchange list, and it very wisely set to work to economize. No one had any right to find fault about that, and we have not yet heard that any fault has been found. There was a time, indeed, when the *Tribune* seemed to be a necessity, and when its loss would have been felt, but that period has long since passed. However, this is not the point. The *Tribune* assures the newspapers which it has cut off from its list that the excision was not due to the severity of their criticisms. That was never charged. If the decreasing circulation of that paper makes economizing necessary, it is reason enough for the action referred to; but, when the *Tribune* undertakes to claim that its amputation of certain papers is "another proof of that righteous retribution which sooner or later falls in such mysterious ways upon all transgressors," it grows both egotistical and ambiguous. If the *Tribune* wished to bring retribution upon those who had offended it, we know of none it could have inflicted more terrible than a gift of the paper, coupled with a binding necessity for its perusal.

Palestine Exploration Society.

The expedition is making a good beginning. The last official dispatches, dated March 13, five days only before the time fixed for the departure to the field of operations, (Moab,) cover an interesting report by Prof. Paine, of the Archæological Department. He has not been idle while the details of outfit and organization of the corps was being perfected. He has discovered no less than three Greek inscriptions, which are entirely new to archæologists. "Squeezes" have been made and they will soon reach this country—in time, it is to be hoped, for the next pamphlet, which will soon be put to press. Copies of the inscriptions forwarded in advance of the "Squeezes" are in the hands of scholars connected with the society.

A letter has been received from President Grant, expressing his interest in the object and operations of the society. It is hoped that all who take an interest in the objects of this society will promptly remit their contributions. Money is needed, and at once.

The following subscriptions have been received since last report:

Rev. Wm. Hays Ward	$10
Samuel Sloane, Esq.	25
Wm. E. Blackstone, Chicago	10
Philander Smith	10
Rev. H. C. Haydn, Cleveland, Ohio	10
Reuben F. Smith	10
Henry W. Raymond	10
Henry M. Flagler	10
Wm. Allen Butler	10
Total	$105
Previously acknowledged	2,745

The Snake-Charmer's Horses Run Away.

From the Providence Herald, April 22.

During the parade of Lent's Circus yesterday forenoon, the four horses drawing the snake-charmer in a wagon with glass sides, broke from the procession in Cove-street, and started through Exchange-place, across Washington-bridge and up Canal-street at a lively pace. In front of Messrs. Stevens & Fields' store the runaways came in contact with the firm's business wagon, breaking the shafts and one of the wheels, and disengaging the horse from the wagon. The horse then ran down Canal-street, and was stopped on Washington-bridge. The circus horses, in the meantime, continued up Canal-street, the driver making ineffectual efforts to hold them. The runaways were attended by a crowd of boys, and the spectacle appeared droll enough. The snake-charmer in his glass cage, in company with his friendly serpents, took the affair coolly till seeing that the horses were really determined to have their own way, he jumped from the vehicle and started in pursuit. Coming up with the leaders near the Central Station, he stopped them. The refractory leaders were then released, and the team resumed its place in the procession.

Brooklyn Court of Sessions.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge Moore sentenced Joseph Smith, larceny, to two years and six months; Wm. Dredger, burglary, four years and six months, and John Masterton, burglary, three years and six months, all the terms to be served out in the Penitentiary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

FESTIVAL WEEK PERFORMANCES.

Mr. Thomas' festival week was commenced at Steinway Hall, last evening, with a recital of Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah." We can recollect no equally symmetrical rendering of the composition. The work of most of the soloists was exceedingly impressive; that of the chorus has never been outdone in point of precision; and the orchestral accompaniment was absolutely faultless. Hence it will be inferred the rehearsal was a very satisfactory one. The oratorio of "Elijah" is perhaps the most attractive of the ponderous scores bequeathed us by Handel, Haydn, and the successors of these giant composers; and as a reasonably good vocal and instrumental delivery brings the highly-descriptive story within the comprehension of any music-loving audience, its interpretation by skilled artists may be depended upon to supply something more than the pleasure derived from the generality of oratorio performances. In this respect, the soloists, the choral forces, and the band, yesterday, succeeded fully. The former were Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. Hiram Wilde, Mrs. J. H. West, Miss C. A. Brackett, and Miss Annie Louise Cary. Mr. Whitney has a magnificent voice, and he uses it with much art; his articulation is perfectly distinct, and his style, in recitative, is that of a master of oratorio singing. We are not prepared to say that Mr. Whitney effaced the recollection of Mr. Santley, whose dramatic picture of *Elijah* was as replete with details as the closest student of Mendelssohn's words and notes could exact, but he executed his numbers with unswerving dignity, and with a vocal charm to which we could scarcely wish more potency. In Mr. Nelson Varley, the public greeted a very valuable accession to the concert-room. Mr. Varley is a tenor of rather limited compass, as the taking of A flat is a serious matter for him; but his tones are those of a genuine *tenor robusto*, and are sweet as well as powerful; there is no break in the passage from the chest sounds to those for the production of which the voice is directed toward the head; the gentleman has a capital method both as regards attack and phrasing; and his reading of the text is as clear as can be heard. Mr. Varley's merits were apparent after the first bars of *Obadiah's* solo, "If with all your hearts;" and his final solo, "Then shall the righteous," afforded fresh proof of his talent. We cannot write with the same admiration of Mrs. West, whose voice is worn; nor of Miss Brackett, who is but an acceptable soprano, though the efforts of both ladies bore the impress of experience and conscientiousness. The honors in reserve for the fair sex were borne off by Miss Cary, whose exquisite voice and pure style wrought an effect familiar to all who have attended concerts in this City during the past few years. Miss Cary distinguished herself in the trios and quartets with which the severity of "Elijah" is happily diversified; and the delicious aria "O, rest in the Lord," allotted to the lady, only escaped repetition by her unwillingness to accede to the demand. Of the labors of the chorus it is not necessary to speak at length. As announced, the choral music in "Elijah" was sung last night by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and was rendered with unexceptionable sentiment and nicety of shading. The orchestra consisted of Mr. Thomas' men, largely reinforced, and, as implied above, was quite up to the standard Mr. Thomas' musicians have set themselves. Mr. Carl Zerrahn conducted the recital, which was enjoyed and loudly applauded by a numerous assemblage.—To-night, the last oratorio-rehearsal will be given. Selections from "Israel in Egypt," and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang"—the latter in its entirety—are then to constitute the programme. It should be observed, too, that a matinée-rehearsal of the same works may be attended this afternoon.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Poverty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Travelers will grumble, and when they think they have found a grievance nothing is more natural then to rush into print. But of all fault-finders the most unreasonable is the one who in your Saturday's issue complains of the accommodations for passengers on the New-York Central Railroad. If he understood the matters whereof he complains, he would see that the road is doing for its patrons everything that its limited resources will permit. The trouble is due not to want of disposition, but to lack of means to make passengers comfortable.

If our dissatisfied passengers—which description includes the entire traveling public—will look into *Poor's Railroad Manual* for 1872, they will find that the New-York Central Railroad, in 1861, had 307 first-class passenger-cars to carry 3,655,186 passengers. In 1870 the number of cars was only 331, while the number of passengers had increased to 7,044,946. These figures show that it is unreasonable to expect as good accommodations as formerly, and I hope your correspondent and all the other grumblers will moderate their censure.

The company is making every effort to improve the condition of the road, and with that view has, within a short time, (see *Railroad Manual*,) added to its facilities for business $44,428,330 capital stock, costing the company more than $3,500,000 per annum for dividends, which great expense has been incurred solely with a view to make our passengers comfortable, and not for the benefit of the stockholders. Oh! no.

By way of explanation of these remarkable facts, it is said that when the present officers came into possession of the road, they discovered, from careful observation and experiment, that to expend the money of the stockholders for equipment was a wasteful policy—that cars were subject to accident, that they would wear out, and that they had to be greased from time to time, all of which tended to divert the receipts of the road from their proper object, which was to pay dividends. But as the income increased with the prosperity of the country, a happy expedient was devised. They determined that as the traffic had doubled, they would double—not the rolling stock but the capital stock, and this policy has been pursued with such success that there is not a railroad in the world so splendidly equipped as this—with capital stock. Experiments are still in progress with a view to ascertain the minimum of equipment and the maximum of capital; and it is confidently believed there will be found to be no limit in either direction, unless that "patient ass," the public, should baulk.

Travelers never will be satisfied. They seem to think themselves somewhat better than other classes of live stock, and demand accommodations for which they are unwilling to pay. Why, it is not long since a delegation of very respectable gentlemen residing in Westchester County, had the assurance to call upon our venerable President to request the restoration of certain accommodations which they enjoyed several years ago, and which had been withdrawn, owing, I presume, to the great expense incurred in the issue of the new capital stock. When they were informed that the road could make more money by carrying hogs, these gentlemen actually felt hurt, and regarded it as an insult, instead of a simple statement of a railroad fact. I have, however, been informed that, being reasonable men, they afterward acknowledged that nothing was more just than that, if hogs paid the best, they should have the best seats in the cars.

These grumblers are, I presume, poor workmen or tradesmen, who want to save their pennies; and such people deserve no sympathy. Travelers who have money, and are disposed to be liberal, should be informed that the Wagner Palace-car Company have the exclusive privilege of running their cars on the tracks of this road, and for a few dollars extra seats will be furnished which will be found commodious, and in which one will not be brought in contact with the vulgar crowd.

While I am upon this subject, I may as well add that the cost of this new capital stock, and the dividends upon it—all for the benefit of the ungrateful traveling public—have been so great that the road is not able to carry commuters as cheaply as other roads running from New-York City. For example: We are compelled to charge a yearly passenger to Dobbs' Ferry, a distance of twenty miles, $156 50 per annum, and cannot furnish very good cars at that. For the same distance the Erie, the New-Jersey Central, the United Railroads of New-Jersey, (formerly New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,) the Long Island Railroads, and the New-Haven, which list includes every railroad running from New-York except the New-York Central, carry commuters for $70. The New-Haven Road charges only $148 a year to New-Haven, seventy-four miles; that is to say, it carries a yearly passengers three and three-fourth times as far at $10 less cost, running from the same depot and over part of the same track. Of course, no travelers of any wealth or refinement ever ride on those cheap roads.

I am glad to observe that this policy is driving the "poor whites" to other localities to such an extent that, while the eastern counties in New-Jersey have increased in population forty-one per cent., Westchester has increased only eight per cent., and I confidently expect that, within the next ten years, Westchester will be inhabited only by those who can afford to pay for the luxury, such as railroad directors, members of the Stock Exchange, and executors of large estates.

BRAKEMAN.

PENEKESE ISLAND.

Transfer of the Island by Mr. Anderson to Prof. Agassiz—Provisions of the Deed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 22.—Prof. Agassiz returned to-day from his first visit to his new Island of Penekese, and his first sight of it with the deed from Mr. Anderson is his pocket. He says that it is a much better location for his new work than that originally chosen at Nantucket, and talks enthusiastically of his generous, and, until recently, unknown New-York friend. He states that his school is to be devoted mainly to the study of fish and marine objects in the Summer season. At the ceremonies yesterday, he announced that he had decided to call his new enterprise "The Anderson School of Natural History." He also stated that he had had a large number of applications from those who wished to become students—as many as fourteen in one day—and he had decided to give the preference to those who are already teaching natural history, and to charge for tuition not a single cent.

It is contemplated to erect on the island a wooden building of two stories, after the Swiss cottage style. The lower story is to be divided into laboratories and working-rooms of various sizes, and is to have a good-sized hall. In the second story are to be dormitories containing twenty-six rooms, the partitions between which are but a little higher than an ordinary door, and two or three feet lower than the ceiling, so that ample ventilation will be afforded. There are to be good bath-rooms and quarters for the Superintendent. The school will be opened in June.

The deed was formally transferred yesterday, in the house of Mr. Anderson, on the island, in the presence of Prof. and Mrs. Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and representatives of the City Government of New-Bedford. It was read by Hon. Wm. Gerod, of New-York, Mr. Anderson's solicitor. It gives the island, buildings and furniture to the school. The grantees named, are Louis Agassiz, Alexander E. R. Agassiz, (his son,) Thomas G. Cary, Martin Brimmer, Theodore Lyman, and their successors, as trustees of a normal school for teachers and students of natural history. With the island and appurtenances, Mr. Anderson gives two bonds of $25,000 each, New-York City Central Park Addition Fund of 1874. The deed appoints Prof. Agassiz, President of the Board of Trustees, and director of the school, with the sole authority to appoint teachers and lecturers, and prescribes the course and methods of study, and Mr. Cary is appointed treasurer. Mr. Anderson reserves the right to reside on a promontory of about fifteen acres, at the eastern extremity of the island; also, the right to appoint an additional trustee. Five trustees shall always be residents of Massachusetts, and one of New-York City. The trustees are authorized to expend a portion of the fund of $50,000 for the erection of such buildings as are immediately needed, but the fund shall be made good to $50,000 from the first donations subsequently received.

The specimens in natural history required for the use of the school shall be furnished from the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge and the school shall be the educational branch of the museum, and it may be the exclusive place of instruction in natural history in connection with Harvard College, but its business matters must be kept totally distinct from the college.

The people of New-Bedford propose to further endow the school with a gift of $10,000, and Mr. Anderson expresses his confidence that some of his New-York friends will add to the fund by substantial gifts. Prof. Agassiz's dream is to make the school earn a fame equal to that created by Liebig's for the University of Giessen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Luisignani to be Executed May 1—The Deaf and Dumb Commission—Soldiers' Monument.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—Application having been made to Gov. Parker for a respieve of two weeks for Luigi Luisignani, the Morristown wife murderer, sentenced to be executed May 1, he replies to-day refusing to grant the extension asked for, and, consequently, the condemned man will suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the day fixed by the sentence.

The Governor to-day, pursuant to an act of the last Legislature, appointed Messrs. Charles D. Deshler, Jeremiah Baker, William S. Yard, Chas. D. Hendricks, and Ralph Gowdy, Commissioners of inquiry into the condition of the deaf, dumb, blind and feeble-minded of the State, with the view of providing an institution for them.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature appropriating $10,000 for a soldiers' monument at Beverly, the Governor to-day appointed John Jameson, Jacob R. Freese, J. Howard Pugh, Geo. W. Thompson, and E. P. Townsend a committee to superintend its construction. It is expected the General Government will appropriate $10,000 for the same purpose.

CUBA.

The United States Consul at Manzanillo Drowned—Loyal Wives of Disloyal Husbands.

HAVANA, April 21, via KEY WEST, April 22.—Mr. Fred. Roca, the United States Consul at Manzanillo was drowned on the 15th inst., while on a fishing excursion.

A severe drouth is prevailing in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and the poor people are suffering from insufficiency of water.

O'Kelly's case continues, but little has been elicited against or from him. Gen. Ceballos told the English Consul that O'Kelly's life was in no danger. The case causes little talk now, as everybody is convinced that O'Kelly will be banished from the country at the conclusion of the trial.

The official acts of Captain-General Pieltain are anxiously awaited by both Spaniards and Cubans.

The *Gaceta* publishes a decree returning embargoed properties belonging to loyal wives of disloyal husbands. The decree says that if the husbands are still conspiring or in the insurgent ranks their wives are to receive $1,000 each per annum. The same amount is granted to destitute wives and children of disloyal husbands from the proceeds of joint property surrendered by insurgents. They are to be placed in immediate possession of such property, provided the product thereof does not exceed $1,000. Should it produce $2,000, there is also a condition that it shall not be sold or mortgaged for ten years. Properties producing more than the above amount, must remain in charge of the Government, who will give the owner $300 annually, provided the parties reside on Spanish territory.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Railways have substantially concluded their labors in regard to the Hoosac Tunnel, and will soon report. It is said that there will probably be three reports, and that a majority of the committee will report to consolidate the Fitchburg, Boston and Lowell, Vermont and Massachusetts, Troy and Boston, and Troy and Greenfield Railroads, and pay the State for the use of the tunnel. A minority of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Carpenter and Baker, of the Senate, and Wellington, of the House, will report a bill authorizing the State to take possession of the Fitchburg, Troy and Boston, Troy and Greenfield, and Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads, paying them a fair rental and realizing from the tunnel whatever they can, the roads to retain their corporate existence, and to furnish four trustees to the State's five, the whole forming a board who shall select the management of the line. One member of the Committee will also report a bill to lease the tunnel to the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

GENERAL NOTES.

San Francisco enjoyed three slight shocks of earthquake on the evening of April 12.

Ex-Chief-Justice John H. Howe, of Wyoming Territory, died recently, in Texas.

Ex-Senator Patterson has returned to New-Hampshire with his wife and son.

A man in Dunleith, Ill., who cut off a colt's ears with his jack-knife, was fined $5 and costs.

The Conservative State Committee of Virginia is to meet in Richmond on Wednesday, May 7.

Hon. Josiah T. Walls is a candidate for Mayor of Gainesville, Fla., and has lately been admitted to the Bar.

A Steuben County man dunned a little orphan girl for nine cents which her mother owed him when she died.

Mrs. Ann T. Brunot, mother of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, died in Pittsburg, Penn., on Friday last, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Rev. Hobart Richardson, who is eighty-four years old, married a widow, aged seventy-one, in Portland, Me., on Fast Day.

The grand jury in Denver, Colorado, has been reprimanded by Judge Wells, for calling and examining witnesses for the defense.

A citizen of La Crosse, Wis., six months married, has applied for a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment from his wife.

A Kentucky man has carefully preserved for twenty years the bouquet Jenny Lind held in her hand at one of her concerts in Louisville.

A Kentucky paper has ascertained that "a fellow feeling makes the whole world kin." Accuracy in quotation is not one of its strong points.

The Fairplay (Colorado) *Sentinel* boasts that it is published at a greater altitude than any other paper in the world—10,080 feet above the level of the sea.

Detroit, Mich., claims to have a family, composed of father, mother, and three children, all of whose birth-day anniversaries fall on the 15th of April.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* deems it its duty to deny that there was any unusual gathering of citizens at the depot to receive ex-Senator Caldwell on his return home.

A ten-year old Kentucky boy was heard to boast the other evening that during the day he had drank twenty glasses of lager beer and smoked ten cigars. But the boy probably lied.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address before the Society of the Alumni of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, at the coming commencement.

An infant was recently ushered into this perplexing world in a house, in Lewiston, Me., which holds as its tenants, the child's parents, two grandmothers, two grandfathers, four of its aunts and an uncle.

A great fire in Virginia on the 9th inst., burnt the ground over from Louisa into Spotsylvania, and down into Caroline County, a distance of thirty-three miles. Fences, barns, timber, &c., were destroyed.

The Salisbury (Md.) *Advertiser* of Saturday last says that the prospects for an abundant crop of strawberries is excellent, and that the peach crop thus far is safe, and bids fair to be the largest for many years.

Major Sparks, of an Indiana town, says there is no city ordinance requiring him to cause places of business to be closed on the Sabbath, and that "if the State wants her laws enforced she must do it through her own officers."

An Omaha paper alleges that a dead cow was hauled to the outskirts, a few days ago, and that in less than fifteen minutes the Indians encamped in the locality, had it cut up and stowed away in their tents, thus beating the crows out of a square meal.

Among the delegates appointed by Gov. Smith, of Georgia, to the convention in Atlanta, May 20, to consider the matter of communication with the Atlantic Ocean, are John Screven, Nelson Tift, Lewis Tumlin, D. M. Duboce, James Gardner, Wm. P. Price, and Ben. H. Hill.

A Kentuckian is exhibiting the original draft of an order issued by Gen. Canby at the time of the surrender of Gen. R. Taylor, in which Gen. Canby had considerately erased the word "leniency," used by his subordinate officer, and substituted the terms "discretion and respect."

A Chicago paper tells a story of real life thus: "Because she did not have boiled cabbage for dinner, last Thursday, a Peoria husband wouldn't speak to his wife all the rest of the day, stayed out all night, and took his meals down-town next day; and for the next week he had boiled cabbage three times a day."

The Atlanta *Herald* welcomes a new Georgia poet, from whom it has received "a handsome little volume of poems, sent flirting on the great waves of literature from his virgin pen. The demerits of the book," it says, "though glaring, are somewhat nullified by a tender vein of talent that runs through its pages."

A North Carolina doctor, recently deceased, bequeathed to another physician, who was his intimate friend, his skeleton, to be set up where it would most frequently remind the living of the dead, and do some good in furthering the cause of science. The bequest was declined, and the body was buried entire.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax says that he does not wish to go back to Congress, or to accept office of any kind; that for the first time in twenty years he belongs to his family and himself, instead of to the public; and that he enjoys the rest and quiet it gives him too well to consent that this ownership shall be changed.

The San Francisco *Alta* is responsible for the story that a Nevada lawyer had as a client a man accused of murder, and that the principal witness in his favor being his wife, who was incapacitated from giving testimony by reason of her relation to him, he got the murder trial postponed, brought suit for divorce in her behalf and secured it, and then triumphantly placed her on the stand to secure the acquittal of her husband.

The Atlantic Disaster—Description of Bodies Found.

The Boston *Globe's* Halifax correspondent gives the following description of the bodies recovered on Thursday last at the scene of the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, with the valuables found upon them:

Female with light hair, brown dress, two sovereigns, one finger-ring; female, dark hair, brass brooch and ring, also two gold rings; male, supposed to be John Armstrong, fourteen sovereigns, two rings; female with brown hair, two brooches, 112 sovereigns, two shillings in silver; male about forty-five years old, dark brown hair, red whiskers, and a little girl with arms clasped around him, about four years old, with ear-rings, also forty-five sovereigns in a purse in his pocket; female, with dark brown hair, envelop inclosing eight sovereigns addressed to Mrs. Nicholson, also, in little bag in her pocket, twenty sovereigns, three finger-rings, pair of ear-rings and gold watch and chain; male, with dark brown hair and paper with following address: "Henry Masuch, care of Charles Landers, No. 9 Hester-street, New-York;" male, with brown hair and whiskers, with letters "A. K." on shirt, silver watch in vest pocket; female, with dark hair, fourteen common chains, two penknives, one gold ring, one silver ring, also thirty-six and one-quarter sovereigns, nine shillings and six pence in pocket; female, with dark hair, inside clothing marked "M. G.," gold enameled ring. Male, with brown hair, homespun dress, silver watch and chain; six ten-franc pieces, one silver coin, all in spring purse; female, with light hair, brown dress, two pieces of silver, bunch of keys, pair of ear-rings, paper containing address, "Mrs. John W. Wright;" female, with light brown hair and ear-rings; female, with dark hair, paper addressed "Sullivan;" female, light hair, one ear-ring; male, dark hair, moustache, whiskers, ear-rings in ears, mark of clothing "J. G. B.;" female, with black hair, supposed to be Mrs. Sarah Nesbett from passenger tickets and letters found on her person, also sixty-six sovereigns; female, black hair, black sack, trimmed with bugle lace, seven sovereigns, pair of ear-rings, one finger-ring, $456; female, light hair, brown striped homespun dress, twenty American gold dollars, one American silver dollar, one silver watch; female, light hair, gold ear-rings; male, brown hair, mark on shirt "H. S.," $25 in American bills, and $4 in American scrip, sixty-two thalers in silver, sundry papers, passage ticket drawn out for "H. S. Cluberadeck; female, supposed to be Mrs. Murphy, two finger-rings and photograph; female with brown hair, pair of ear-rings; female with black hair, gold ring and eight sovereigns; male, dark hair, supposed to be Christian Leaber, from passenger ticket and sundry papers; female with dark hair, sister of Sylvester Clince, two finger-rings; male with dark hair and whiskers, address on paper, "Peter Hanzor;" female, dark hair, address on paper and passenger ticket, "Ellen Halliger," promissory note dated Wilmington, 30th June, 1871, drawn by James Kean, payable to order of Daniel O'Donnell, for $600, interest ten per cent.

The Military Appointments by the Governor of New-Jersey.

The Governor to-day appointed and commissioned the following officers of the N. J. S. N. G.: John Berger, First Lieutenant; William Hellen, Second Lieutenant, Company C, First Regiment. Frederick P. Fowle, Captain; John W. Waep, First Lieutenant; Sylvester Flock, Second Lieutenant, Company E, Second Regiment. William Wilson, Pay-master, Third Regiment. Benj. Gregory, Adjutant, and Wm. R. Davis, Second Lieutenant, Company A, Fourth Regiment. M. S. Hoffman, Second Lieutenant, Company B; Thomas H. Coffee, First Lieutenant, and Charles Van Houten, Second Lieutenant, Company C, Fifth Veteran Regiment. Emmor H. Lee, Second Lieutenant, Company C, Sixth Regiment. C. Frank Moore, Adjutant; Charles W. Cook, Pay-master; Wm. Bilbee, First Lieutenant; George L. Forman, Second Lieutenant, Company B, Seventh Regiment. Thomas M. Woodruff, First Lieutenant, Company B, Fourth Battalion. John A. Engle, Captain; E. H. Lyon, First Lieutenant; Wm. McDermott, Second Lieutenant, of a cavalry company to be attached to the Second Brigade.

The Barbers in Memphis Sustained in Keeping Shops Open On Sunday.

The Memphis *Appeal* gives a detailed report of a prosecution of four barbers in that city for violation of the Sunday law. It says: They were accused under the section of the code which provides that no person in the State of Tennessee shall do any ordinary business on Sunday, from the fact that they did prosecute their regular business by shaving certain parties last Sunday. The case was ably argued on both sides, and Justice Wallace, after due deliberation, decided that the services of barbers, like those of hotel-keepers, newspaper editors, and livery-stable keepers, were essential for the convenience of the general public, particularly in these days of so much railroad and steamboat travel.

A Card.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The story circulated by malicious or envious persons that I had failed, and that a receiver had charge of my place, is untrue.

I have been sixteen years in business, in the same place, have always paid 100 cents on the dollar, and still continue so doing.

I will pay the sum of $1,000 to discover the individual who, if responsible, circulated said story.

Thanking the public for their patronage in the past, and hoping for its continuance in the future. I am, L. W. PARKER, Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.—*Advertisement.*

To let a cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*World.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon Vanilla, &c.,) are growing in public favor."—ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this day, contains:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' ORATION ON SEWARD;
Full details of the INDIAN TROUBLES;
The RAILROAD ACCIDENT;
LATEST FROM LOUISIANA;
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA;
CATCHING LARKS—a Story;
FLOWERS FOR THE LADIES;
HORTICULTURAL;
A full page of AGRICULTURAL MATTER, original and selected;
MINES AND MANUFACTURES;
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB PROCEEDINGS;
The LATEST NEWS from all parts;
With much other matter of interest, political and miscellaneous.

For sale at counter in TIMES Office. Price 5 cents, in wrappers.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Party Invitations, latest Paris styles. Monograms and crests. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

A.—Furniture, Spring Styles, New Goods and cheap, G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—LOVERING.—On Wednesday, 16th inst., by Rev. W. Stowe, at the residence of the bride's father, Charlestown, Mass., AUGUSTUS R. ADAMS, of New-York, to CORNELIA R. LOVERING. No cards.

HOWE—VANDERVOORT.—On Tuesday, April 15, 1873, by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, ALBERT HOWE to CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA VANDERVOORT, both of New-York City.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Tuesday morning, April 1, 1873, by the wreck of the steam-ship Atlantic at Mars Head, N. S., AGNES M. BARKER, youngest daughter of the late Ephraim Barker, of Baltimore.
Her remains have not been recovered.

BASS.—At London, England, on Monday, March 17, 1873, SAMUEL W. BASS, JR., only son of Samuel W. Bass, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.
His funeral services will be held at the South Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. Rogers,) corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

EIGHTH COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.
COMPANY ORDER No. 1.—This company will assemble at the armory on Friday next, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., in citizens' dress, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late friend and comrade, Mr. Samuel W. Bass, Jr. By order of Capt. GEO. W. SMITH.
E. L. NICOLL, First Sergeant.

BAILEY.—At Milan, Italy, April 17, of Roman fever, MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 21, HARRIET CUTLER, relict of the late Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, Clinton, corner of Livingston-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DISNEY.—On Monday morning, MARY HENRIETTA, only daughter of Albert J. and Dorinda Disney, aged 3 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 146 South 8th-st., (near 4th-st.,) Williamsburg, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEVLIN.—On Tuesday, April 22, 1873, SARAH C., widow of the late Michael Devlin, in the 63d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, 25th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas H. O'Connor, No. 42 West 28th-st. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock, for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DE SABLA.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Saturday, April 19, in his 7th year, FERNAND JOLY, son of Eugene Joly and Mathilde De Sabla, and grandson of F. Thiériot, of New-York.

EMERSON—BROWN, infant son of B. H. and Mary Knowles Emerson, near Peekskill, N. Y., Monday, April 21.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 75 Horatio-st., New-York, to-day, Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

GOLDING.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 22, of apoplexy, LOUIS R. GOLDING, of Perth Amboy, N. J., aged 39 years and 8 months.
Funeral services at his late residence, Perth Amboy, Thursday, April 24, at 1 P. M. Trains by New-Jersey Railroad at 10 A. M.; by Staten Island, 11 A. M.

GILBERT.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., JEANNETTE B., wife of John A. Gilbert, and daughter of Mr. John Wilkie.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 213 East 14th-st.

GUERNSEY.—On Sunday morning, MELISSA P., wife of Dr. Peter B. Guernsey.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

HERRICK.—On Sunday, April 20, STEPHEN D. HERRICK, in the 55th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., at 1 o'clock Wednesday, April 23. Trains leave foot Chambers-st. 9½ A. M. Northern Railroad, New-Jersey. Return at 3 o'clock.

HOWLAND.—On Monday, 21st inst., WILLIAM WILBUR HOWLAND, son of Joseph T. and L. Perry Howland, and grandson of the late W. W. Howland, aged 1 year 8 months and 17 days.
Funeral Thursday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., No. 92 Clinton-av., Newark, N. J. Friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.
New-Bedford, Mass., papers please copy.

INGALLS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Tuesday, April 22, 1873, of membranous croup, FRANK LOTHAN, infant son of Charles H. and Mary A. Ingalls, aged 1 year, 6 months and 10 days.
Funeral on Wednesday, April 23, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, John Hopkins, No. 382 Sackett-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LANDON.—On Sunday, April 20, of congestion of the lungs, DILLON STEVENS LANDON, M. D., in the 51st year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—At Orange, N. J., on 20th inst., THOMAS MORRIS, aged 87 years, 11 months, and 20 days.
His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Prospect-st., Orange, N. J.

ORTLEY.—On Tuesday, April 22, FREDERICK D. ORTLEY, in the 71st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 Clinton-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On Tuesday, April 22, ELIZABETH R. ROBERTSON, formerly of Charleston, S. C.
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—At Montville, N. J., on Sunday, April 20, NICHOLAS ROGERS.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Church, Pompton Plains, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M. Leave Cortland-street by Midland Railroad, Montclair Branch, 9 A. M.

SMITH.—On Monday morning, April 21, 1873, MARY, wife of William Smith, in the 53d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 37 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

SHERWOOD.—On Monday, the 21st inst., WILLIAM J., infant son of M. Cecelia and the late William Sherwood.
Funeral services on Wednesday at 11 A. M., at the house of Watson Sanford, Esq., No. 74 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WILLCOX.—At Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., on the 15th inst., MARIE LOUISE, wife of Gen. O. B. Willcox and daughter of Hon. Elon Farnsworth, of Detroit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
KENELM CHILLINGLY;
HIS ADVENTURES AND OPINIONS.
A NOVEL.
By EDWARD BULWER,
(Lord Lytton,)
Author of "The Caxtons," "My Novel," "A Strange Story," "Pelham," "Harold," &c., &c.
Library Edition, 12mo, cloth, $1 75.
Popular Edition, 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

"Kenelm Chillingly" must be ranked first among Lord Lytton's novels. Nor, indeed, is it at all surprising that his last work, written when his powers were fully ripe indeed, but yet showing no signs of decay, should be his best.—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

"Kenelm Chillingly" comes in just now like a pleasant, though sad, breath of an atmosphere long almost unknown to literature. We welcome it for its memories as well as for its purpose, and believe it a relic of its author which the world will receive and preserve as worthy of him.—*Daily News, London.*

"Kenelm Chillingly" sparkles with all the ancient brilliance of Lord Lytton's dialogue. Its descriptions of men and women are as unique in their intensity as they are fresh in their effect. Nothing better in modern fiction is to be found than the sketches of Chillingly Mivers and Lady Glenalvon; of worldly wisdom no modern novel is anything like so full.—*Echo, London.*

THE NEW NOVELS
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS.

1.
GEORGE ELIOT'S MIDDLEMARCH. Middlemarch: a Study of Provincial Life. By GEORGE ELIOT, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," &c. 2 vols., 12mo, Cloth, $3 50. Popular Edition, 8vo, Paper, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

2.
LITTLE KATE KIRBY. A Novel. By F. W. ROBINSON. Author of "Christie's Faith," "Mattie: a Stray," "No Man's Friend," "True to Herself," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

3.
BY THE LATE LORD LYTTON:
GODOLPHIN. New Edition. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
LEILA; or, The Siege of Granada. New Edition. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
KENELM CHILLINGLY: His Adventures and Opinions. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents; 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

4.
TO THE BITTER END. A Novel. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Dead-Sea Fruit," "Birds of Prey," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

5.
ROBIN GRAY. A Novel. By CHARLES GIBBON, Author of "For the King," and "For Lack of Gold." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

"ELIJAH," COMPLETE. Words and music, $1; "Hymn of Praise," [illegible] cents; "Israel in Egypt," 80 cents; also Librettos of above, 10 cents each; also Voice Parts, Ninth Symphony, 30 cents each. Only editions used by Handel and Haydn Society. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS AS a Blood-Purifier and Preventative of Disease.—The season has now arrived when the use of "blood-purifiers" and tonics is necessary in order to invigorate and regulate the system, so as to enable it to repel those morbid influences to which it is more or less subjected at this period, when intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, and especially bilious complaints—a forerunner of many [illegible] maladies—are so common. Every precaution should therefore be adopted to prepare and protect the system in advance before the warm weather fully sets in and tends to develop the many diseases prevalent with the changes of the season. But the question arises, in view of the many nostrums palmed on the public, as to the best remedy that will destroy any germ of disease that may be lurking in the system. Fortunately we have one specific suited alike for all persons and climates, which will render the system impregnable against the attacks of the many complaints attending our Spring and Summer months. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a household word in every nook and corner of the land, is this valuable remedy. We do not mean to affirm but that some of the blood-purifiers in the shape of sarsaparillas, tonics, &c., possess merit, but we do contend their action is too tardy as to require their long-continued use, which not only necessitates great inconvenience and expense, but still leaves the system, while undergoing this slow process of renovation, unprotected and liable to attack from the prevailing epidemics of the season.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, on the other hand, act immediately, although gently, any disease, if pending, being at once scattered. These pills act with the certainty of calomel or blue-mass, without any of the injurious or enervating influence of those drugs. They not only act upon the secretions of the liver, the great workshop of the human body, but, from their alterative properties, they immediately restore to a healthy condition all the secretions of the stomach and bowels concerned in the process of digestion. As a blood-purifier, to prepare the system against the influences of the season, and to prevent biliousness, languor, lassitude, fever and ague, and all other disorders with which the atmosphere is surcharged at this period, the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, continued from two to five days, is all that is necessary, except in rare cases. For what other remedy can this be claimed, and substantiated by testimony such as is given daily by hundreds in all parts of the country? The various Sarsaparillas and other preparations sold for this purpose are not only expensive, costing as high as $1 and $2 per bottle or package, but have to be used for weeks, and even then with very imperfect and unsatisfactory results. On the other hand, a single box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, costing only twenty-five cents, and procurable of any druggist or dealer, is sufficient, in many cases, for an ordinary-sized family, and, unlike the other preparations, guarantees to all who use them protection from disease and a lease to good health. This fact alone has secured for these pills a more extensive sale than any other similar preparation ever offered. They are, as the name indicates, composed largely of Mandrake, exclusively an American plant, the roots of which possesses rare medicinal powers, especially in the treatment of a disordered state of the liver and kidneys. The Mandrake Pills can be used alike both by grown persons and children. Full directions as to dose, &c., accompanying each box.

Prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all druggists and dealers.
JNO. F. HENRY, Nos. 8 and 9 College-place,
New-York Wholesale Agent.

SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS, ATTENTION.

An important meeting will be held at the [illegible] Rooms, south-west corner of [illegible], on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 24th April, at 8 o'clock, at which time and place the Committee will report respecting the Gilbert Elevated Railway. The rights of the property-owners imperatively demand their attendance, in view of the approaching close of the session of the Legislature.
E. A. MORRISON, Chairman.
JAS. R. WATERLOW, Secretary.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CONTRACTORS.—The TITAN IRON WORKS manufacture equipments, as frogs, switches, crossings, turn-tables, bridge iron-work, construction cars, and general iron-work. For information and prices address STEELE & CONDIT, Jersey City.

TREES AND PLANTS.
Apply to S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y.
By Central Railroad, from Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9½ and 12.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 26, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.
Opposite Herald Office.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The interest in business, yesterday, Tuesday, April 22, at the Exchange was centered around the auction stand of Muller, Wilkins & Co., who, at public auction, disposed of an extensive line of choice City building lots, at remarkably good figures, as follows: One lot, 25 by 100, on Fifth-avenue, east side, 75.6 feet north of Sixty-fifth-street, sold to H. A. Smith for $53,000; one lot, 24 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 25 feet west of Madison-avenue, sold to R. T. Auchmuter for $33,250; one lot, on Fifty-seventh street, adjoining above, and same size, sold to W. C. Lester for $34,100; one lot, 25.5 by 100, on Madison-avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth-street, sold to Arthur Gillender for $26,750; one lot, 25 by 100, on Madison-avenue, adjoining above, sold to same buyer for $19,500; one lot, 25.5 by 95, on Madison-avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-eighth-street, sold to Griffith Rowe for $30,250; one lot, 25 by 95, on Madison-avenue, adjoining above, sold to V. K. Stevenson, Jr., for $25,350; two similar-sized lots on Madison-avenue, adjoining, sold to same purchaser for $25,100 each; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth-street, south side, 95 feet west of Madison-avenue, sold to W. W. Rose for $20,100, and one lot, 26.3 by 108.9 by 24.11 by 108.11, on Broadway, south-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, sold to Hugh Cassidy for $6,100. The same firm also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Frederick R. Sherman, Esq., referee, a plot of three lots, together in size 75 by 100, with a two-story French-roof brick house, 45 by 45, thereon, situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 160 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $31,000; and three full lots in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, for $7,000 each—the entire property being purchased by Dewitt Stafford. For the following lots, offered by the same auctioneers, bids as noted were received, without sales being effected: For one full lot on Madison-avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-seventh-street, $45,000; for one lot, 22 by 102.5, on East Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 70 feet west of Madison-avenue, $29,000; for one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth-street, north side, 80 feet west of Third-avenue, $7,000; for one lot, 22 by 102.2, on East Eightieth-street, 90 feet west of Third-avenue, $5,200; for one lot on Eightieth-street, adjoining above, same size, $4,900; for eight full lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, $2,900 to $3,000 each, and for thirteen full lots on West One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, south side, 108.9 feet east of Broadway, $3,000 each. The favorable prices realized for the lots sold, as above noted, cannot fail to exert a good influence upon the proposed important sale of property owned by the Harsen estate, which takes place to-morrow at the Exchange, Messrs. Muller & Co., auctioneers.

The remaining sales of the day, projected by other auctioneers, did not meet with any great degree of success, the auctions having either adjourned or the property withdrawn for the want of adequate bids, as will be seen from the following brief review of the proceedings: E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at public auction the valuable leasehold property, No. 39 Broadway, west side, above Murray-street, the leasehold property Nos. 5 and 7 Murray-street, in rear, and the fee of property No. 9 Murray-street, adjoining; but as no bids were received on the Broadway parcel, the entire lot was withdrawn. The same firm also offered, by the order of executors, the Bolton farm of 61-100 acres, with buildings, located at Bronxdale, Westchester County, and a country place at Morrisania, same county, but without effecting sales. Jere. Johnson, Jr., offered at auction, by order of heirs, a handsome property of about seventeen acres, located at Jamaica, Long Island, owned by the estate of Samuel S. Kuypers, deceased, which was knocked down in plots of four acres each, at various sums, but no sales made. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. offered at auction, four cottages, with grounds, located at Rutherford Park, N. J., and situate, respectively, on Stuyvesant, Livingston, and Lake avenues, one of which, that on Livingston-avenue, was knocked down for $3,600 to James Prentice, and the others withdrawn. A two-story and attic brick house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 162 Douglass-street, Brooklyn, near Hoyt-street, was also knocked down by Hugh N. Camp, for $3,600 to Wm. Callendar, but, as we understand, not sold.

The following legal auctions announced were disposed of as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of house and lease of lot, on West Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, adjourned to Friday, the 25th inst. Sale by James M. Miller, of house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, east of Ninth-avenue, adjourned to Tuesday of next week. Sale by same auctioneer, of house and lot on Rivington-street, north-east corner of Forsyth-street, adjourned to May 8. Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of one gore lot on East Eighty-ninth-street, and one gore lot on East Ninetieth-street, both west of Third-avenue, adjourned to May 20, and sale by Muller, Wilkins & Co. of house and lot on East Forty-first-street, east of Second-avenue; no appearance of referee, case probably settled and property withdrawn from the market. No other business was transacted.

The auction held at Astoria on Monday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was well attended, and a good sale was made, the entire property offered being disposed of for $[illegible]. The dwelling, with grounds, known as the residence of A. J. Wendra, was purchased by M. Marx, of this City, for $19,000. Full details concerning sale will be found below in summary.

Chas. L. Cornish is reported to have recently sold, at private contract, the following lots: Plot of six lots on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-third-street, four of the same on avenue and two in rear, fronting on street, sold for $135,000. Two full lots on East Sixty-fourth-street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold for $28,000 each.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of the lots of land, with the brick factory and stable thereon, situate on the north side of Perry-street, between Washington and West streets, known as Nos. 145, 147, 149, being 66 by 100 feet 3 inches, with the lots in rear of Nos. 151, 153, and 155 Perry-street, 35 by 66 feet, and the lot on the south side of West Eleventh-street, in the rear of the above, known as No. 360 West Eleventh-street, being 22 by 100 feet 3 inches. This property, together about five lots, contains 11,320 square feet, and is desirable for the erection of first-class tenements. It has been known for fifty years as the Greenwich Iron Foundry. Also the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on the south side of East Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, known as No. 240. Also, trustees' sale of two five-story brick buildings and lots on the north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and West Twenty-eighth-street, known as Nos. 463 and 465 Sixth-avenue. Also, executor's sale of two lots, with two-story and basement high-stoop Philadelphia brick house thereon, situate on the south side of East Eighty-ninth-street, commencing 261.1½ feet east of Fourth-avenue. Also, administrator's sale of the following property: The five-story brick store and lot on the east side of Third-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, known as No. 727; the two five-story brick tenement houses (with stores) and lots on the north side of East Tenth-street, between Dry Dock-street and Avenue D, known as Nos. 435 and 437, and the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of Dean-street, Brooklyn, between Nevins-street and Third-avenue, known as No. 272.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale of the five-story brick building and lot No. 510 West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9; building 50 feet deep.

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Seventeenth street, south side, 313 feet east of Avenue B, lot 25 by 92.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale of a house and one acre of land, located in the village of Chapel Hill, Monmouth County, N. J., situate on the Highland road, together with some twenty-four acres of land located in the immediate vicinity.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, April 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot, 5th-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 65th-st., 25x100	$53,000
1 lot, East 57th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 24x100.5	33,250
1 lot, East 57th-st., n. s., 49 ft. w. of Madison-av., adjoining above, same size	34,100
1 lot, Madison-av., s. e. corner 58th-st., 25.5x100	26,750
1 lot, Madison-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., adjoining above, 25x100	19,500
1 lot, Madison-av., s. w. corner 58th-st., 25.5x95	30,250
1 lot, Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., adjoining above, 25x95	25,350
2 lots, Madison-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., adjoining above, each same size, $25,100 each	50,200
1 lot, East 58th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	20,100
3 lots, East 125th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., with 2-story French-roof brick house thereon; lots together in size, 95x100; house, 45x45; sold as one parcel	31,000
3 lots, East 126th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., in rear of above, each 25x100, $7,000 each	21,000
1 lot, Broadway, s. e. corner 133d-st., 26.3x108.9x24.11x108.11	6,100

Suburban Sales, Monday, April 21.

LONG ISLAND CITY, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 mansion house and plot of ground on Henry-st., near Newtown-av., plot 150x338; M. Marx	$19,000
1 plot of ground on Flushing-av., 125x450; M. Marx	3,900
2 lots and small cottage on Flushing-av.; Edward Moran	2,600
1 lot on Garvey-st., n. s., 166 ft. e. of Newtown-av.; C. Marx	495
1 lot on Garvey-st., n. s., 191 ft. e. of Newtown-av., adjoining; M. Marx	485
1 lot on Garvey-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of Newtown-av., adjoining; E. Lameraux	485

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 21.

Attorney-st., e. s. corner Rivington-st., 50x100	$40,000
Bowery, e. s., No. 319, 101.9 ft. s. of n. s. of 2d-st., 25.3x82.3, irregular	30,000
Desbrosses-st., s. s., No. 46, 110 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x82.3, h. and l.	10,700
University-place, w. s., No. 707 8th st., 22.6x90.3	16,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. s. of Avenue C, 18.9x96, h. and l.	11,750
[illegible]-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x92, h. and l.	35,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	14,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x75.1, h. and l.	18,000
27th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.6x98.9	50,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	15,700
[illegible]-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d-av., h. and l.	1,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	1,000
48th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4, h. and l.	8,750
49th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.4	23,500
49th-st., s. s., 174 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x100.4	16,400
50th-st., n. s., 242 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	66,000
51st-st., n. s., 100.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	30,000
52d-st., s. s., 304 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.4	65,000
79th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.2x102.2	27,500
79th-st., n. s., 326 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	4,800
80th-st., s. s., 97.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.6x102	15,000
103d-st., s. s., 125 feet w. of 11th-av., 25x100.11; 104th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.11	16,250
111th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.11	3,500
123d-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11	8,000
124th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x99.11	9,000
127th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x99.11	9,000
207th-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. n. w. of 9th-av., 150x99	51,000
Avenue A, e. s., 220.10 feet n. of 83d-st., thence e. shore of East River x thence s. along same to land late of Lyder Fouike, but now of party of second part, x thence n. w. along last-mentioned land to e. s. Av. A, x thence n. 63.5	72,000
Madison-av. and 4th-av. and 69th and 7th sts., the entire block	593,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 117th-st., 50x100	2,500

LEASES.

12th-st., No. 530, 5 years, per year	$1,200
28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 years, per year	3,000
[illegible]-av., No. 15, 3 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

BOULEVARD
AND RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS,
SINGLY OR IN PLOTS,
For sale by
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
Have an up-town office for parties wanting permits to rent, and for those wishing to leave descriptions and orders relative to renting, selling, &c., and where particulars regarding sales of furnished houses and furniture at auction will be received; "furniture appraised." No. 1,260 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOUR LOTS ON THE Hudson, near 208th-st.; fine location, high ground, extensive view of the Hudson River, &c. This property will be sold at a fair valuation to a prompt purchaser. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AT HALF PRICE—A FINE MURRAY-street store; five-story brown-stone front, 25x100 feet, in good order, on easy terms of payment; the owner, in ill health, will sell the store far below its real value. Inquire of F. PHILLIPS, 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, BY ORDER of executors, to close an estate, No. 14 West Washington-place: three-story and attic, brick, high stoop, 22 by 97 feet; possession at an early day.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES for sale on 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, and 55th sts., near 5th-av.; some new houses. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class brown-stone front houses, Nos. 247 and 249, 18.9x50. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 226 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 EAST 71ST-ST., THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, painted and furnished throughout; terms easy.
T. E. POWERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AN INVESTMENT—75x100 ON EAST 34TH-st., frame dwelling, now rents for about $3,000; price $32,000; easy terms.
THOS. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown-stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 498 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—A TWO-STORY BRICK basement-house, 19x26; has eight rooms; water, bath-room, piazza, &c.; on full lot; price $3,000; terms accommodating. No. 70 Chestnut-st., Brooklyn, on the DeKalb-avenue car-line.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety, in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-rooms, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for gardener, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address
W. R. DEAN,
Nyack, New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to

N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

LOWER WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let, suitable for a boarding-house or a gentleman's residence, in the best part of Morrisania; convenient and beautiful drive to Harlem or to the City. A spacious mansion of twenty rooms, containing every modern convenience, equally agreeable for Winter as for Summer residence. Handsomely improved grounds, ornamented with finest deciduous and evergreen trees on lawn; large garden, with all varieties of fruit; coach-house and stable. Rent, $1,500 per year to a responsible tenant. Address Box No. 3,865 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the late Frederick Lacy, at Milford, Conn., two and three-quarters hours from the City, on line of the New-Haven Railroad. This property consists of thirty-three acres of land, with improvements thereon. The house is large and commodious, situated on high ground overlooking the Housatonic River, one and one-half miles from the Sound. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; large lawn and abundance of shade; great variety of fruit; extensive out-buildings; laundry, stables, carriage-houses, barns, ice-house, &c. For particulars apply to or address M. B. BUTLER, Milford, Conn., or JNO. C. DAVIS, No. 89 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.

Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone-mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.

Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000.

Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE in Linden, N. J., seventeen miles from City; thirty-four trains daily; five minutes' walk from depot; fine shade, abundance of fruit; living brook through property; fine schools and churches; very healthy; large plot land, equal to over sixty City lots; house, containing thirteen rooms, in fine order. For particulars and view of property, inquire of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A-A.—TWO FINE DWELLINGS FOR sale or to let, very cheap, and on easy terms; fifty minutes from City Hall; commutation $63 a year; forty-four trains a day from 5 A. M. to midnight; price $7,800 and $9,300; worthy of attention; fine neighborhood. Inquire of F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 88 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from the station, a pretty Swiss cottage of eight rooms, together with two or six acres of land. Apply to
JASPER E. CORNING,
No. 58 Cliff-st., New-York.

COUNTRY-SEAT—ORANGE, N. J., MOUNtain Side—Elegant residence; roomy, substantial, all modern improvements, 3½ acres, fine lawns, fruit, shade, large stable, with billiard-room, views unsurpassed, macadamized road to depot, for sale at a sacrifice; photographs. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or Orange, opposite depot.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEAT of six acres on the Hudson River, thirty miles from City: fine frame double house in good order; out-buildings all first class; magnificent views of the river; location very healthy; price low.
T. J. DUNKIN, JR. & CO., No. 554 3d-av.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—For sale or rent, two handsome cottages, containing nine rooms, within twelve minutes' walk of two depots. For further particulars apply to the station agent, or to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON EASY terms, at Orange, N. J.—A fine large house, with all the modern improvements; first-class location; beautiful grounds; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to C. T. HENRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., or T. S. HENRY, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence at Morristown; modern improvements; all fruits and shrubbery, high and healthful; four acres, upward; will close out property, with carriages, horses, utensils, &c., at a bargain. See photograph.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT Flushing, first-class residence; situation very elevated; eminently healthy; new depot; thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, extensive piazzas, carriage-house, &c.; four acres, splendidly fruited.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings, all in good order, with four, five, or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE—A GENtleman's residence, with out-houses; several acres in lawn, beautifully located, with extensive river view; one of the most desirable places on the Hudson.
B. WARNOCK, No. 519 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
I. H. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, EIGHTEEN ACRES, Westfield, N. J.; good buildings; one mile from depot; must be sold; price $9,000. Apply at No. 2 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CAPitalists and others is directed to the following advertisement. The property mentioned would be an admirable site for a large hotel, church, or other public building, especially in view of the approaching Centennial Celebration.

FOR SALE;
VERY VALUABLE BROAD-ST. PROPERTY.

All that valuable lot or piece of ground, with the handsome residence, stables, hot-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate at the south-west corner of Broad and Poplar sts., in the XVth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front on Broad-st. 240 feet, and in depth westward along Poplar-st. 160 feet to Carlisle-st.

For particulars as to price and terms apply to
HENRY K. FOX,
No. 508 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

N. B.—The above is offered for sale by direction of the executors of the estate of Barnabas Hammett, deceased.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT Pittsfield, Mass.—A very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau, on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota. The grounds contain sixty acres, mostly in grass, with shade and fruit trees in abundance. The dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-room, &c.; a good farm-house; two stables, with large accommodations for stock, and large barn for farm products. The grounds border on the lake about a fourth of a mile. The house is on an elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, with Graylock Mountains in the distance, and is considered one of the loveliest and most beautiful situations in Berkshire. The lake is over two miles long, and affords fine boating, fishing, and duck-shooting. Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road. The house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture. Price, without furniture, $25,000; terms easy; furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR good City income paying property, on east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of about forty acres, and large river front; in completeness mansion, outbuildings, lawn, shade, fruit (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere. This property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property; well located, and with attractive rent roll. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR POUGHkeepsie, to rent.—Brick house, handsomely furnished, with every convenience, desirable to a family, commanding fine views of the river and two miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot; in a healthful and delightful locality; fine garden and woodlawn, with abundance of fruit and vegetables; also stable and out-buildings, to lease for six or twelve months. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MILBURN, N. J.—100 acres of land situated on high ground, with magnificent views of the surrounding country, including Staten Island, &c.; the location is as healthy as any in the State; adjacent to the elegant residences of Kenyon Cox, Esq., Hon. A. Oakey Hall, &c. Part of this land is cleared and ready for immediate building and improving. Price only $600 per acre. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island, on South-side Railroad, only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry, a number and variety of neat Dwellings; also Lots and beautiful Villa Sites. Place high, well drained, healthy, and restricted against nuisances. Apply to J. W. FIELDER, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 13; R. R. HAZARD, No. 110 Broadway, or O. S. FOWLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT BAYONNE CITY, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—About six acres with large, handsomely-finished dwelling-house, stable, and fine front on Newark Bay; sixty-three trains daily; the best and most convenient locality near New-York; churches, schools, stores, fine avenues, streets, and gas; excellent fishing, boating, bathing and driving. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, sixteen miles, one hour by Pennsylvania Railroad; two acres, part garden, many fruit trees; near depot; good location; all improvements; new barn, large hennery; house eleven commodious rooms, large closet room; growing place, school, churches, stores; will be sold for same as paid four years since, and no charge for considerable done in its favor; satisfactory reasons. Apply immediately to owner, A. H. SOUTHWICK, No. 46 Broad-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT—AT Bloomfield, N. J., valued at $60,000, forty-five minutes from the City, with about two acres of ground, dwelling with all modern improvements, about 75 feet front, which, with out-buildings, are of handsome architecture, and all costly; is offered in exchange for first-class City house. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO LOTS, 50 BY 100, at Chatham, N. J.; price $250; only $70 cash wanted. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., or C. Box 132 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF FIFTY-SIX LOTS

ON THE

BOULEVARD,

ST. NICHOLAS, 5TH, 10TH, AND 11TH AVS.,

82D, 124TH, 137TH, 138TH, AND 151ST STS.,

By order of DAVID M. CLARKSON and others, under the direction of Messrs. WETMORE & BOWNE, attorneys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 29,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

THE FIFTY-SIX LOTS

ON THE ABOVE-NAMED AVENUES AND STREETS.

SIXTY PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND WEST 28TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees, in bankruptcy, of Davis & Jackson:

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The two five-story brick buildings and lots, situate on the north-west corner 6th-av. and West 28th-st., and known as Nos. 463 and 465 6th-av., being together 49.4½ feet on 6th-av., and 77.6 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AND EAST 10TH-ST., AND ON DEAN-ST., BROOKLYN, to close the estate of Samuel Phillips.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs and administrator of Samuel Phillips, deceased:

THIRD AVENUE.—The five-story brick store and lot, situate on the east side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th-sts., and known as No. 727.

EAST TENTH STREET.—The two five-story brick tenement-houses (with stores) and lots, situate on the north side of East-10th st., 64 feet 4 inches east of Dry Dock-st., and known as Nos. 435 and 437.

DEAN-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The three-story high-stoop, brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of Dean-st., between Nevins-st. and 3d-av., and known as No. 272. House about 40 feet deep.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PERRY AND WEST 11TH STS., NINTH WARD, KNOWN AS THE GREENWICH IRON FOUNDRY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PERRY-STREET.—The lots of land, with the brick factory and stable thereon, on the north side of Perry-st., between Washington and West sts., known as Nos. 145, 147, 149, being 66x100 feet 3 inches, with the lots in the rear of Nos. 151, 153, and 155 Perry-st., 35x66 feet, and the lot on the south side of West 11th-st., in the rear of the above, and known as No. 360 West 11th-st., being 22x100 feet 3 inches. This property, embracing together about five lots, or 11,320 square feet, is desirable for the erection of first-class tenements, and has been known for fifty years as the Greenwich Iron Foundry, the present proprietor, on account of his advanced age, retiring from business.

Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOTS ON EAST 89TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on Wednesday, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of Catharine Otten, deceased:

EAST EIGHTY-NINTH STREET.—The two lots, together with the two-story and basement high-stoop Philadelphia brick-front house thereon, situate on the south side of East 89th-st., commencing 261.1½ feet east of 4th-av. The house has marble mantels in front rooms, and gas pipes. Lots together, 51.1½x100.8 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 240 EAST 51ST-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as No. 240. House about 45 feet deep; contains modern improvements. Lot 20x100.5 feet.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

HARSEN ESTATE

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, April 24,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jacob Halsted, James N. Platt, and John H. Rhoades, Esqrs., executors of Jacob Harsen, M. D., deceased,

250 LOTS,

situate on the

GRAND BOULEVARD,

fronting the

PLAZA,

BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.

Also, on

11TH AND 12TH AVS., 70TH, 71ST, AND 72D STS.

These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the

CENTRAL

and

opposite

RIVERSIDE PARK,

are on high ground, with good soil, having a commanding view of the

HUDSON RIVER,

and rank among the most choice in the City of New-York.

ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER-GRANTS

on the

NORTH RIVER,

BETWEEN 70TH and 72D STS.

70TH-ST. IS REGULATED AND SEWERED,

72D-ST. IS REGULATED.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Gilbert Elevated Road, of the construction of which there can be little doubt, will bring this property nearer Wall-st., in point of time, than 8th-st. now is.

The property will be sold subject to the restrictions against nuisances as contained in the Harsen deeds.

Title indisputable, having been in the Harsen family considerably over

100 YEARS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Map at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

NINETY-SIX LOTS AND MANSION ON 3d and 4th avs., and on 34th and 35th sts., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the executor of the estate of John G. Bergen, deceased. This property is finely located. The mansion has twelve rooms, marble mantles, gas, &c.; on these lots is an abundance of fruit, vines, and shrubbery; good barns and out-buildings. Maps are now ready.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock M., on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873, I, Henry A. Hurlbut, the trustee appointed in the place and stead of William H. Crawford, deceased, the assignee under the assignment for the benefit of creditors, executed by Byram, Hurd & Bliss, formerly of the City of New-York, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, all my right, title, estate and interest as such trustee as aforesaid, in or to 369 acres of land, more or less, situated in Jefferson County, State of Texas, and 160 acres of land, more or less, situate in San Saba County, in the same State.

And, at the same time and place, I will likewise sell to the highest bidder, for cash, all the bills receivable, book accounts, choses in action and claims and demands of every description of the said firm still remaining in my hands, as such trustee, unsold and uncollected.

A full description of the lands to be sold, and also a schedule of said bills, accounts and claims, may be examined during business hours at the office of Messrs. Chapman, Scott & Crowell, No. 33 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, at any time during the ten days preceding said sale.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1873.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, Trustee, &c.
CHAPMAN, SCOTT & CROWELL, Attorneys for said Trustee. mh19-law6wW*

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPRTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND VICINITY.—Residences and cottages to rent for Summer or year; property of every description for sale or exchange. Morristown office two doors from Post-office.
J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 12TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av., whole or part, for business purposes and dwelling.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO RENT.—TWO HOUSES IN 16TH-ST., near Union-square, furnished or unfurnished, very desirable location for a first-class boarding-houses.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 513 WEST 23D-ST.; good neighborhood; wide street; house in good order; very moderate rent.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT four-story house in East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place; all modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 43 EAST 10TH-ST.; all modern improvements, and in excellent order.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND unfurnished. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway. Branch office, No. 1,260 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

COTTAGE TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—One of the most desirable Summer residences in the country.—This new cottage is delightfully located upon a gentle slope of the west shore of the cool and refreshing and justly celebrated Lake George, near General Horn's Landing, and in the midst of the finest hunting, trout and other fishing, and the most enchanting scenery in the Adirondack region. The elegant steamer Minnehaha makes regular trips to the foot of the lake once a day, within a short distance of the cottage. For further particulars address O. B. HINCKLEY, Ticonderoga, Essex County, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON or year, the residence of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam heater, billiard-room with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c. Fine stable accommodations, fruit, shade, and, in short, all the appointments of a first-class country place. GEORGE A. HOYT, office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT WAPPINger's Falls, Dutchess County, two miles from New-Hamburg station, (Hudson River Railroad,) a commodious double house, French roof, in perfect order, with twenty-five acres of ground, good garden, ice-house, stables, &c.; to a careful, responsible tenant, will be let at a reasonable rent; the servants, coachman, horses, cows, &c., may be retained, if desired. Apply to GEO. C. WETMORE,
No. 365 Greenwich-st.

A MANSION TO LET—27X40 FEET, WITH extension of 20 feet, partly furnished, or unfurnished, situated corner of Washington and Green avs.; a fine location, ample lawn, garden and fruit; convenient to cars; twenty minutes to Fulton ferry. Parties desiring the advantages of a suburban residence in the city will find this a rare opportunity. For particulars and permit address J. DAVENPORT, No. 9 Green-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Summer; house large and commodious; water front, fine fishing and boating; three minutes from Westport Station, New-Haven Railroad; fine, large and commodious outbuildings; fine garden, plenty fruit, eggs, milk, and everything pertaining to the comforts of a first-class private family. For particulars apply to SAXTON, VANVELSOR & CO., No. 501 Broadway.

TO LET AT WESTWOOD, BERGEN County, N. J., on line of the Hackensack Railroad, one hour and seven minutes from foot of Chambers-st., a country place.—House, Swiss cottage, ten rooms, furnished; stable for five horses; carriage-house, ice-house, &c., &c.; two acres, small fruits, lawns, wood, horse and carriage, cow, hens, &c.; terms, $1,500 for year, or $1,200 nine months; $950 six months. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, FURNISHed; possession 1st of May.—The place is north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; house capacious, in perfect order and nicely and completely furnished; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with extensive chicken yard, &c., and a large ice-house, (filled,) garden spot and ample lawns. For further particulars, inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE WITH barn and out-buildings, and three-quarters of an acre of ground; commands an unsurpassed view of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; will be let very low. Inquire of F. E. ROGERS, Real Estate Agent, No. 480 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or on the premises, corner of Meeker and Stewart avs., Brooklyn.

TO LET, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FIVE new houses, one furnished, twenty-five minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from Central Railroad Depot, on paved and lighted street; eleven to fifteen rooms, with gas; bath-room and water-closets. Rent, $900 to $1,200. Location healthful in every respect. Inquire of S. HUMPHREYS, of E. D. Morgan & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY basement and under-cellar houses on Yates and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; bath, furnace, sewer, range, &c.; twenty minutes from Roosevelt, and forty minutes from Fulton ferry; $400, $800, $240. C. B. HART, No. 59 Yates-av., near Myrtle, between 9 and 5 o'clock, and No. 830 Broadway, near De Kalb, between 1 and 5 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., SEVEN miles from New-York, frame house, two-story, with extension, No. 78 Columbia-st., nine rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and gas; three minutes' walk from two New-York depots; rent, $50 per month. Apply to WM. S. JAQUES, Market-st., corner Mulberry, Newark, N. J.

TO RENT—FULLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished for the Summer, a first-class and complete brown-stone high-stoop house, in West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to be rented to a small private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT LARGE HOUSE, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., 128 50th-st., 28.1x70, with extension 25x18, in splendid condition; recently decorated; finished in hard-wood; mirrors, gas fixtures; parties leasing can purchase the carpets very reasonably; rent, $3,800. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., TWO UNfurnished houses on Noroton Hill, with garden-spot and barn; fine view of Long Island Sound; one and a half miles from depot; will accommodate a small family very comfortably; terms moderate. Apply at No. 11 East 32d-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF PRIVATE house, No. 352 West 55th-st., consisting of five rooms with modern improvements; neighborhood first class; rent low to a small desirable family. Address E., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FOR FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE or small Hotel—To let, the three brown-stone houses Nos. 4, 6, and 8 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; most desirable location; to good tenant terms will be made to suit.
JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. W. Benedict, in the Aububon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City, with two acres ground, stable, &c. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A NEAT, comfortable cottage, having nine rooms; only five minutes' walk from the station; about one-half acre of land attached; rent, $600. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

FIFTH-AV.—HOUSE TO LET ABOVE 23D-st.; house 28x75; furnished expensively; will be leased for five years to an unexceptionable tenant, without children, for taxes, insurance, and repairs. Address W. A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN WEST 72D-ST., NEAR THE ENtrance to Central Park, a pleasant place, high ground, fine view; 72d is a wide street, paved Boulevard style; 8th-av. cars near; rent low. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 316 West 52d-st.

A MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE, eleven rooms, finely situated on North Shore, Long Island; extensive views; four acres land; ten minutes from depot, to let for the board of proprietor and wife. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF LARGE parlors, basement, kitchen, closets, pantries, dining and bedroom; all improvements; immediate possession; rent, $65; references. Apply to owner, No. 210 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NOS. 838 AND 840 LEXINGTON-av., south-west corner 64th-st., entrance to the park. Three story, high stoop, brown stone, in elegant order; possession immediately. Apply to owner, on premises.

TO RENT PARTLY FURNISHED—TO A Principal, or for the Summer to a private family, the Bedford Female Institute; terms moderate; location delightful. Address A. WILLIAMSON, Bedford, N. Y.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop brick house, No. 243 East 41st-st., with all the modern improvements; rent $750. Apply from 11 to 4, No. 229 East 41st-st.

A—TO RENT LOW—A MURRAY-STREET store, five-story, brown-stone front, 25x100 feet; a long lease to good parties, for the whole or part; worth seeing. F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDson, a furnished cottage, good barn, and three acres of land. For particulars apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 7 State-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR BEDROOMS; it will be let to a respectable family. Inquire in the shoe-store, No. 626 Hudson-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMily only; No. 15 Park-av.; rent, $300 per month. Apply on premises.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

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S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,

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NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY

On or before May 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

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SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR FIVE years, fourth loft in building No. 93 East 4th-st., 25 feet front, 96 feet deep; water and water-closet, with hoist wheel; very light. Also, a loft in No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS of various sizes, well lighted, steady power; also, three basements; insurance low. Apply to
NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF PREMISES No. 226 East 42d-st., 25x100; with or without steam power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER,
No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

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Our Carpet Department, recently opened, being successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, we have been encouraged to enlarge our facilities and increase our stock. We now invite the attention of our customers to an assortment of Carpets, unsurpassed for uniqueness of patterns, variety of choice, and richness of colorings. The department being new, we have no old stock to dispose of. Our lines of French Moquettes are unusually large, and among the finest in the City.

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In Upholstery Goods we offer the following: Damask and Lace Curtains, Reps, Brocatelles, Satins, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Lambrequins, &c., &c. Also, Pier Glasses, Mantel Mirrors, Mirrors with connecting cornices, Cornices, Shades, &c., &c.

Also, Beds of every description, in large or small quantities; Spring Beds, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Husk and Straw Mattresses, together with an unusually large variety of Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Counterpanes, Comfortables, &c., &c.

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We are prepared to offer a Superb stock of Furniture, and ladies can, from our assortment, select all that is requisite to furnish any class of dwelling-house complete. They can obtain suites of the newest designs and most approved style for Drawing-rooms, Reception-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms, &c., together with a large stock of Jardinieres, Music-stands, Easels, Shaving-stands, Brackets, &c., very much below usual prices.

Special attention given to Furnishing, Carpeting, and Upholstering Hotels and Steamboats.

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JAPANESE SILKS, 37½c., 50c., and 60c. per yard.
SILK LYONS POPLINS, $1 per yard.
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IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, 45c. per yard.
FANCY GRENADINES, from 25c. per yard.
STRIPED SILKS, gray grounds, with black stripes and white grounds, with colored stripes, at $1, $1 10, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.

Together with OTHER GRADES OF GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP, ATTRACTIVE, and TASTY.

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BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.
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TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

SILKS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, and STRAW GOODS.

Cheap. Call.

KID GLOVES,

MONOGRAM and EDWARD

NEW SPRING SHADES by various STEAMERS.

Office in Spellmont Building,

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

For the convenience of buyers.

OUR STOCK IN GRAND-ST. comprises over Twenty Thousand Dozens. Acknowledged to be the best LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., New-York.

fifth block east from the Bowery.

Desbrosses-street cars from corner Broadway and Grand-st. bring you to the door in four minutes.

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NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU.
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Near the Palais Royal.

GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

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SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—The latest imported styles. Beautiful changes for Spring and Summer, elegant toilets. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Magic costume, in linen, made up, is the feature for Summer. Come early.

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AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

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For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, and all OTHER PROPERTY, in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible. Goods received from any point without previous notice, and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to discharge in interior court of warehouses, avoiding all delays and street risks. These establishments are the oldest, most extensive, and best experienced, and are GUARDED day and night by private watchmen.

H. G. HAEGER,
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DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH COOLer is the best. ALEX M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

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DURYEAS' GLEN COVE

STARCH DEPOT

HAS REMOVED

From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-Place,

To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-Place,

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The superiority of their various styles of Starch, particularly DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH and DURYEAS' SATIN-GLOSS STARCH, has created so great a demand that the works at Glen Cove, Long Island, have been necessarily vastly enlarged, making the establishment the largest of its kind in the world.

All orders addressed to WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent, will receive prompt attention.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SEASON, a first-class country place on the North River or Long Island Sound, by a private family without children; must be completely furnished, with garden and grounds. Address, with description and terms, P., No. 14 East 23d-st.

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FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
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Entire collection of
SPLENDID PAINTINGS
On exhibition free,
Every day and evening, at
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
A PRIVATE SALE ONLY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FINE CARPETS,

in the newest designs and colors.
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND SMYRNA, in various sizes.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER AND WILTON,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
VELVET AND TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.

The stock of Carpets this season is UNUSUALLY FINE, and new things are constantly being added as fast as produced by the leading manufacturers.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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Furniture Coverings and Drapery Materials, Lace Curtains, &c.,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
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REAL OXYDIZED GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED PER VILLE DE PARIS.
OXYDIZED CLASPS,
BUTTONS, VAIL-PINS,
CHATELAINES, EAR-RINGS,
JEWEL-CASES, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS.

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NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 8 EAST 16TH-st., will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Summer season on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.

18½ CENTS, FINE WHITE MATTING, red check, fancy, and cocoa matting; job lots woolens, cloths, casimeres, &c.
ANDREW LESTER & CO.,
No. 102 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE ORDINARY USE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873, adopt and ordain the following ordinances for the use of the Central Park, to be observed by all persons not in the service of the Department:

I. No one shall enter or leave the Park except at the established entrance-ways, nor shall any one enter or remain in it after 11 o'clock at night, during the six months beginning May 1; nor after 9 o'clock at night during the six months beginning Nov. 1, except as, on special occasions, its general use may be authorized beyond the regular hours.

II. No one shall climb upon or in any way cut, break, injure, or deface any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue, or other erection, nor any turf, tree, shrub, or other plant, nor throw stones or other missiles, nor discharge fire, or carry any fire-arm, fire-cracker, torpedo, or fire-works, nor make a fire, nor play any musical instrument, nor offer or expose things for sale, nor post or display any sign, placard, flag, banner, target, transparency, advertisement, or device of business, nor solicit business or fares, nor beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions, nor tell fortunes, nor play games of chance, or with any table or instruments of gaming, nor make any oration or harangue, nor utter loud, threatening, abusive, or indecent language, nor do any indecent or obscene act.

III. No quadrupeds except those placed in the Park by the Commissioners, and except dogs when controlled by a line of suitable strength not more than six feet in length, and horses and others used for pleasure travel, shall be driven or conducted into the Park, or allowed to remain in it.

IV. The drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure-carriages or on horseback; the ride only by persons on horseback; animals to be used on either shall be well broken and constantly held in such control, that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped; they shall not be allowed to move at a rate of speed which shall be alarming or cause danger, nor under any circumstances at a rate of speed on the drive of more than seven miles, nor on the ride of over twelve miles an hour; and when any park-keeper shall deem it necessary to safety, good order, or the general convenience, that the speed of an animal shall be checked, or that it should be stopped, or its course altered, and shall so direct, by gesture or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the rider or driver of such animal to follow such direction; and no horse or other beast of burden or draft shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere, except on the drive or ride.

V. No hackney-coach or other vehicle for hire shall stand within the Park, for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in. No omnibus or express-wagon, and no wagon, cart, or other vehicle, carrying, or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools, or rubbish, and no fire-engine or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fires, shall enter or be allowed upon any part of the Park.

VI. No military or target company, and no civic, funeral, or other procession, or a detachment of a procession, and no hearse or other vehicle, or persons, carrying the body of a dead person shall enter or be allowed on any part of the Park.

VII. No person shall bathe or angle, or take fish, or send or throw or place any animal, or thing in or on the waters, or disturb or annoy the birds or animals in the Park.

VIII. No person shall go on the turf except when and where the word "common" is posted as an indication that at that time and place all persons are allowed to go on it.

IX. No person shall bring into or carry within the Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion thereof.

X. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the Park may require all persons to remove from, and keep off any designated part thereof.

XI. On the arrest of a person in the Park, he shall be forthwith conducted to one of the keepers' stations, the officer in charge of which shall determine whether he shall thence be conveyed before a magistrate or be discharged.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks,
HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.
F. W. WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, ESTABlished in groceries, wants a party with some means and acquaintance with cigars, wines, and fruits; with this addition to the business, the trade could be increased largely; the location is good, on a leading thoroughfare down-town, and the rent very moderate; references given and required. Address R. B. F., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A History of the Bible.

THE HISTORIC ORIGIN OF THE BIBLE. A HAND-BOOK OF THE PRINCIPAL FACTS FROM THE BEST RECENT AUTHORITIES, GERMAN AND ENGLISH. By EDWIN CONE BISSELL, A. M., with an Introduction by Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. 12mo. pp. 432. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Critical students of the Bible, who yet are not, and do not aspire to be biblical scholars, have long felt the want of a systematic compendium of the results of the investigations by the great German and English critics, and particularly of the former, during the last fifty years, into the origin and history of the separate books which, gathered together, have been known for centuries to the Christian world as "The Book." This want Mr. Bissell has undertaken to supply; and executing his task with a thorough knowledge of the voluminous literature in question, and with a discriminating perception of the needs of the mass of those for whom he labored, he has produced a work which, not pretending to original investigation, deserves high commendation as a product of diligent research and sound judgment. It is not intended for the use of scholars, although it will be utilized by many who are and by more who seek a reputation for biblical scholarship. Nor can it properly be called a popular book, notwithstanding the very wide public to which it is addressed and adapted. It will be sought and welcomed by the more intelligent, thoughtful, and studious of those readers of the Bible, whose faith in the sacred Scriptures remains unshaken by the assaults of skepticism, and who do not fear to make themselves acquainted with the whole course of argument for and against the Divine authority and the essential integrity of the writings upon which Christianity is founded.

Mr. Bissell's work is divided into three great parts, the first of which gives an account of the various English versions of the Bible; the second, a history of the written text of the New Testament, the ancient printed texts of the original, with a critical examination of the gospels and epistles; the third, a like history of the Old Testament. This, it will be seen, is a reversion of the historical, the logical, and what might be called the natural order of these divisions. It might have been reasonably expected that the Old Testament, in its original texts, would be examined first, then the New Testament, and last the translation of those books into our vernacular tongue. But considering the object which Mr. Bissell had in view, and the public to which he addresses himself, the order adopted by him is not without its advantage; for to the general reader it certainly will be the more inducive to a thorough study of his book. Many who would have been repelled by the historical order, and have stopped short after reading a little of the critical history of the Old Testament text, will be led on gradually from the more familiar to the more recondite, and under the author's guidance will not lay aside his book until they have acquired by his assistance a very trustworthy and satisfactory acquaintance with an important subject not otherwise to be attained except by long and painful studies possible only to those who are masters of the Greek, Latin, and German languages.

The history of the English Bible is the most interesting bibliographic biography on record. For biography it may well be called, our Bible being a growth, and having a vitality and an individual physiognomy like that of a living creature. It had also in its long progress to perfection various stages of development and vicissitudes of fortune. It was 120 years in reaching the authoritative position which it has held for two centuries and a quarter. Tyndale's completed version from the original tongues was first published in 1530, and upon that all subsequent versions were founded, including the so-called authorized version of King James. That was published in 1611; but notwithstanding the auspices under which it had been produced, no actual authority of law, decree, or proclamation having been exerted in its favor, its supremacy was long disputed by the Geneva version; and it was not until 1650 that its superiority won it absolute possession of the field. Of this version, a Romanist who denounced it as "one of the great strongholds of heresy" in England, wrote: "It lives on the ear like a music that can never be forgotten; like the sounds of church-bells which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities seem to be almost things, rather than mere words. It is a part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments; and all that there has been about him of soft, and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good speaks to him forever out of his English Bible. It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never soiled." To this noble tribute of an enemy it may be added that the English Bible has been, since its first appearance, the stronghold and the treasury of the English language. It contains the best, the purest, the manliest, and the sweetest English that was ever written. Its narrative style is beyond that of all other writings, in its own or in all other tongues, for simplicity, for clearness, and for strength. No exhortation is like its exhortation; no counsel comes to us clothed in such impressive dignity of phrase. In it the rich and glowing diction of its Oriental original is preserved, and yet tempered with something of the cool directness, the honesty, and the homely freshness of the Anglo-Saxon nature. Its influence upon the English language has been the most pervading and the most wholesomely conservative that was ever exercised by a single force. Its authority has far surpassed that of any possible academy. It is a marvelous book, and its story cannot be too often told, or read with too much of admiration or of thankfulness.

Mr. Bissell has not added anything to what was previously known of the history of our English version, but he has deftly compressed within eighty-eight pages all the essential facts in regard to it which must otherwise be sought in Anderson's two large octavo volumes, or in Mr. Brooke Westcott's more recent *General View of the History of the English Bible*.

It is upon the second division of his work —that which traces the historic origin of the books of the New Testament— that Mr. Bissell has labored with the most diligence and the best effect. This was a wise direction of his energies; for it is with regard to this part of the sacred canon that information will be most eagerly and most minutely sought by the class of Bible students for whose instruction and building up in their faith he has written. Few who are not scholars or of a strongly scholastic turn have a notion at all clear of how the narratives of Christ's life, labors, and death, and of the ministry of His Apostles, were produced; what is their claim, their external claim, to authenticity; how they were preserved in early ages; and even who the authors of the Gospels really were. All this, and much more which goes to complete the external history of the authoritative Christian documents, is told by Mr. Bissell with a dexterous union of succinctness and particularity. Orthodox in spirit, and conservative in purpose, he is yet thoroughly honest and candid, and does not shrink from setting forth every fact and circumstance that seems to impair the authority, every argument that questions the authenticity, of any book in the sacred canon. The incongruities, the discrepancies, the breaks in continuity, the doubts as to authorship are all recognized at their full value; and it will be found that some of them are important enough to alarm the faithful and encourage the skeptical. But, from the first century, the authenticity of all the essential parts of the New Testament is not to be disputed—the best manuscripts date back to the second century; and within the former period the internal evidence of the books themselves is the surest ground of faith to those who have in them the capacity of believing. As to the authenticity of the gospel called John's, and of the Epistle to the Hebrews, there will probably always be some doubts among biblical critics, even of the most orthodox tendencies. But even were these stricken out of the canon, it would not be essentially impaired; no doctrine of Apostolical Christianity would fall.

In the consideration of this part of his subject, Mr. Bissell gives first a history of the written text, describing the manuscripts that are most highly valued, presenting the evidence upon which their date has been determined, and discriminating their various character and authority. Next he recounts the production of the most ancient versions, and of the printed text—a less important but very interesting part of his subject. He then passes in review the separate books, examining all the evidence, internal and external, testamentary and incidental, as to their authorship, their genuineness, and the authority to which they were admitted in the earliest ages of Christianity. The latter topic occupies three chapters, and is the theme of the most voluminous part of his work.

The Old Testament is treated in a similar style. Its history is less important, but not less interesting, than that of the New. In this department of Biblical criticism, the unlearned reader will find the most surprises in store for him, and will learn with astonishment that words which he has regarded as those of the men whose names are associated with them are of uncertain and anonymous origin. He will be comforted, however, with the assurance that by orthodox Biblical scholars of the profoundest learning this circumstance is not regarded as impairing the authority of any part of the established canon.

In a very valuable appendix, Mr. Bissell presents the views of the most eminent advocates and opponents of a revision of the text of the English Bible, which, with all its eminent and unequaled merits, has some errors, some inaccuracies, some inconsistencies. None of these, however, touch essential points of faith, of fact, or of doctrine. This part of Mr. Bissell's work has the merit of the same fairness and frankness that we have remarked in its body. If he shows a preference, it is in a leaning toward leaving the old version untouched. And, indeed, it may be questioned whether a revision satisfactory to the English-speaking peoples will be perfected and published before an interest in the minute points of Biblical scholarship shall have begun to pass away, although the spirit of the Christianity taught in the Sermon on the Mount has been more and more diffused throughout the world.

We cannot omit an expression of regret that Mr. Bissell's excellent book is deformed by not a few instances of awkward and incorrect English. He should not have written—"to absorb attention *away*"—or "his *education* was *pursued*;" the pursuit of *studies* is a part of education; or, "he *alludes* to the translation in the following laudatory terms;" that is mention, not allusion; "Matthew's version *followed suit*," is almost offensive; and to call the Apocalypse "Revelation" instead of The Revelation, &c., is almost as bad as to call it "Revelations;" he would not call it "Apocalypse." These are a few examples of a kind of inaccuracy, which is too common in a scholarly work like this.

The value of the book is enhanced by three full indices—one of authorities consulted and one of passages cited; and the publishers have presented it in very fair and attractive form.

Scenes from Real Life.

An agent of the Children's Aid Society thus describes life among the poor as he saw it: The number of children on the sick list is considerably diminished since last month. Several families who received temporary aid during the Winter are now enabled to sustain themselves. A little girl belonging to one of the industrial schools was furnished with beef-tea, milk, and other articles recommended by her physician. During a conversation with the mother, she stated that about two years ago two of her sons were sent West by the Children's Aid Society, and that recently she received from one of them a letter of the following import: "I have been to school the past Winter, and have now commenced work for a kind farmer at $14 per month and board. Money would not tempt me to return to New-York City; but if I stay where I am, and save my money, in time I shall have a farm of my own." Concerning one of these boys, the mother remarked that previous to going West she had grave apprehensions in regard to his future welfare, inasmuch as he had fallen in with bad associates, but he has turned out well. This incident happily illustrates the utility of the emigration department of this society.

The following incident illustrates the fact that a certain class of our population prefer herding together half-starved in a large City, to emigrating from it to a place where they can have pure air, plenty of work if they want it, and good pay. A kind-hearted lady living in the vicinity of Plainfield, N. J., recently became interested in a poor family in New-York. She offered this family a house in the country, rent free for three months; herself and neighbors promised to clothe the children until the father could "get a start;" he in the mean time was guaranteed plenty of work and good wages. The Children's Aid Society, anxious that the family should avail themselves of so good an offer, proposed to send them to New-Jersey free of expense; but—they would not go.

On one of the coldest days last Winter a note was received at this office, stating that the writer and her sick daughter were absolutely without food or fuel. They were visited, and found to be among the worthy poor; aid was rendered. Here an interesting chapter of details must be omitted. Pawn tickets, however, amounting to $200 were shown to me, including a lady's gold watch, and valuable articles of wearing apparel. Subsequently this family removed to another part of the City, where, in March last, I called, and found them again in want of food; again assistance was rendered. According to promise, I called the next day, and found both the mother and daughter in tears, the daughter was sitting in a rocking-chair with an old quilt thrown around her; they had been all day without a fire, (as I omitted to speak about coal the previous day,) and the dress the daughter wore yesterday, her only one, had actually been pawned this afternoon for thirty-five cents to purchase coal. Nervous and debilitated, the daughter was sinking in despondency. "O," said she, "if I could get out of doors I'd obtain poison." To words of encouragement and remonstrance she replied, "Put yourself in my place." This unusual case of suffering was brought to the notice of some benevolent ladies, who promptly responded, and bundle after bundle of clothing has this month been redeemed from the pawn-shop. The daughter is encouraged, and the mother enabled to avail herself of the first opportunity to engage in her accustomed avocation of nurse.

Through a teacher in one of our industrial schools, a case of destitution was brought to my notice. Both parents were temperate and industrious, but long continued sickness had reduced them to abject poverty. A few articles of food for the children, and medicine for the parents were procured. The facts in the case were communicated to a lady, and the next day I received a message from her of the following import, viz.: "I will pay for that family one half of the rent of their apartment for one year, and Mrs. —— will pay the other half." These are a few of the scenes from real life in connection with the Children's Aid Society, with which my note-book abounds. H.

THE WAR IN KHIVA.

Particulars of the Russian Advance—A Sketch of the Khivan Forces—Yakub Beg's Expedition.

Berlin (April 7) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

Some interesting intelligence respecting the Russian expedition to Khiva has just reached Berlin, derived from an eminently trustworthy source, and I hasten to communicate it to you. Recent statements, widely circulated throughout Europe by the German, and especially the Austrian, Press, regarding certain alterations in the original plan of the campaign—as, for instance, the organization of five expeditionary columns instead of three—are entirely without foundation, and owe their origin to sensational conjectures emanating from persons evidently unacquainted with the physical conformation of the country to be traversed. Three distinct, independent, but converging forces will be employed for the subjugation of Khiva—no more and no less. The Orenburg detachment, now concentrated at the military post, Emba, will advance across the high level plateau of Ust-jurt, which commences near the river Tschagan, about 500 miles to the southward of Orenburg. The column will supply itself with five or six days' water from the Tschagan, as the first well (a spring called Aktschah-Kuluk) it will come to on the barren, loamy soil of the steppe is a good five days' march distant. From Aktschah-Kuluk to the western shore of Lake Aral is but two days' march, so that the water difficulty will be virtually surmounted when the column reaches the well in question, especially if it keeps close to the slope of Ustjurt on its further progress toward Aral, whence twenty days' marching will bring it to the Khivan town Kuna-alt-Urgendtsch, where it will unite with the column ordered to advance thither from the Attrek Valley. This latter will, it is expected, have a hard time of it ere reaching Kuna-alt-Urgendtsch, as in all probability it will be encountered upon its road by the powerful Turcoman tribe or clan of the Teke, which is one of Khiva's stoutest allies. The alliance is based upon commercial interests on the one hand, (that of the Teke,) for the Khan of Khiva opens his cities to them as markets for the sale of the property they steal in Persia.

The Attrek detachment will march upon Khiva by the caravan track road, which, about half-way between Astrabad and Khiva, strikes the dried-up bed of the Amoo-Darja. This river-course leads direct to Kuna-alt-Urgendtsch, but cannot be counted upon for water transport. The third or Turkestan column may take one of several roads leading from the lower Syr-Darja to Khiva. The most direct of these routes traverses the desert Kisil-Kum, not far from Lake Aral; another, not so short, but in every respect much more convenient, starts from Kasalinsk, skirts the Syr-Darja up to Perovsk, and thence follows the course of the dried-up Djany-Darja to the Khivan frontier. The march to that frontier will certainly prove, for all three columns, the most difficult and distressing phase of the expedition. As for the fighting strength of the Khan's army, it is ridiculously insignificant. But the *Wojenn Sbornik's* statement to the effect that the Khan can only dispose of regular troops to the number of 1,000 men must be taken *cum grano salis*. The fact is that Khiva possesses several organized regiments, each 1,000 strong, and commanded by Myng-Bashis; but the organization of these corps is of the rudest and most primitive description, as may be judged from the fact that half of the cavalry is unarmed, and the other half provided with old-fashioned weapons, more ornamental than useful, scimetars, long knives, &c. About one in ten has a gun, which he is the more proud of in that he does not know in the least how to use it effectively. These guns are ancient smooth-bores, furnished at the muzzle with a long spike or fork, which is attached to a hinge, and serves as a rest for the barrel while the wily Khivan is taking his by no means deadly aim at his foe. They can boast of no lock, either percussion or flint, and the mechanism by which they are discharged is sweetly simple. There is a hole in the breech of the barrel, and there is a hammer, with a cavity in that part of it which descends upon the barrel when the trigger is pulled. Into this cavity is stuffed a slow-match, which the Khivan ignites when he has reason to believe that he will shortly be called upon to discharge his piece. The moment for exterminating a traveler arrives, and the ruthless Central Asian pulls his trigger. Down comes the red hot tinder upon the touchhole, happily exploding the powder, in which case the bullet generally disappears into space, like one of Mr. Winkle's "foundling" shots, still more likely producing no effect whatever upon the charge inside the barrel. When troops armed with this class of gun are ordered to fire a salvo, the officer commanding congratulates himself for having been born during a lucky conjuction of the planets if half his men's muskets go off. If a Khivan, by an outside chance—the odds against which are not to be expressed in Arabic numerals—happen to hit the object he aims at, or indeed, for that matter, any object at all, he gives vent to his paramount exultation by riding out of the ranks, and, swinging his triumphant firelock in the air, describes a long equestrian curve; having completed which he returns to his place in the line, where he receives the congratulations of his comrades and the thanks of his commander, who forthwith inscribes his name upon the order of the day. This joyful demonstration, however, is sometimes retarded for a minute or two by the circumstance that as he fires the recoil of his musket knocks him out of the saddle. The Khivans would not carry away many prizes from Wimbledon, for it appears that their crack marksmen, the Kasakalpaken, who constitute the Khan's body-guard, cannot be counted upon to hit any member of a flock of crows, unless the corvine target should happen to be sitting at the time. It is said that the Khan has purchased some comparatively modern rifles from British merchants; but, considering the standard of accuracy in shooting obtaining in the Khanate army, the Russian troops will scarcely suffer much damage from these weapons. Nor need they apprehend severe loss through the practice of the Khivan artillery. Khivan field-guns, it seems, are seldom discharged save to announce national victories; there is no case on record of the missiles projected by them having attained a hostile army —so at least declares the chief of the Khivan artillery, Gospodar Sfergei, an ex-Russian dragoon, who deserted from his regiment to avoid being punished for a petty theft. The Khivan method of making war is to fall upon an unsuspecting enemy, or a peaceful village, in the darkest night, and burn, harry, and plunder, unless they should happen to meet with a hearty resistance, when they run away. Once face to face with them the Russians will make short work of the Khivan hosts.

From Tashkent we hear that Yakub-Beg's advance from Kashgaria has turned out a success. As soon as he had squared the Russians and signed a treaty of commerce with the Governor-General of Turkestan, he resolved to inflict a crushing blow upon the Dunganese of Urumtsi, who had allied themselves against him with the Chinese of Saganza and Inzu-Bulak, and dispatched his son Bekulla, at the head of a considerable force, to Urumtsi. The Dunganese were in a great fix, having much to put up with from their allies, who appear to have been harder on them than Yakub's people, and an important section pronounced itself in favor of making terms with the latter. Several leading families quitted Manas and Urumtsi, and sought refuge in Kuldja. Bekulla has captured Urumtsi itself and several other Dunganese towns—*i. e.*, Sandja, Kutubi, Kumudi, &c.—but Manas was still holding out when "our parcel left." It is probable, however, that it has ere this fallen, as Bekulla sat down before it in force, and there was nothing to disturb him. The capture of all these strongholds will throw open the gates of Khami (an ungarrisoned town) to the ruler of Kashgaria; and, once in Khami, he will be, so to speak, standing on the corns of the Barkul Chinese, and will be in a position to establish relations with the revolutionary Mahometans in Central China, and he may eventually obtain possession of the strongholds Saganza and Inzu-Baluk, the independent Chinese of which have hitherto been so successful in combating, Yakub-Beg's designs upon their territory.

That Chicago Fire Still Burning.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, April 18.

It is a year six months and nine days since the fire of Oct. 9, 1871, and yet, strange to relate, two gentlemen claim that the champion blaze of creation has not subsided yet. While a party of gentlemen, yesterday, were passing the ruins of the Catholic Brothers' school, on Van Buren-street, east of Clark, their attention was attracted by the escape of smoke, and, out of curiosity, they instituted an investigation. After making an excavation, a small pile of glowing coals was reached, and, when the air came in contact with it, a vigorous flame burst forth. The discoverers resolved upon making the fact memorable, and, accordingly, obtaining some potatoes, roasted them by the fire, ate a lunch, then lit some cigars at the blaze, covered the live coals over with brick, and departed. The gentlemen who vouch for the above are Mr. J. S. Hewson, carpenter and builder, Van Buren-street, and Mr. J. B. Bailey.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union... 85⅜	100 North-western.... 81⅜
200 do........ 85½	200 do........c. 81⅜
900 do........ 85⅜	300 do........ 81¾
800 do........ 85⅜	400 do........ 81½
1000 do........ 86	100 do........ 81⅝
700 do........ 85½	100 do........ 81⅝
200 do........ 85⅝	500 do........ 81½
100 do........ 85⅜	800 St. Paul R. 61
900 do........ 85⅜	200 do........ 60⅞
1100 Pacific Mail........ 59⅜	900 do........ 61
200 do........c. 59¾	100 do........ 61¼
100 do........ 60	100 do........ 61⅛
300 do........ 60⅛	300 do........ 61
700 do........ 60	200 C., C. & I. C. 38⅝
300 do........c. 60	100 do........ 39
300 do........ 60⅛	200 N. J. Southern........ 38⅜
8,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div........ 89	300 do........ 37⅞
1300 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.101⅞	300 do........ 37
600 do........101⅞	200 do........ 37½
300 do........102	200 Ohio & Miss.........
600 do........c.102	300 do........ 44⅞
100 do........s3.102	100 do........ 44⅜
100 Erie Railroad........ 65⅞	100 do........c. 44⅜
100 do........b3. 65⅝	600 Tol. & Wab. 70
1800 do........ 65⅜	200 do........ 70¼
100 Lake Shore........ 93	200 do........s3. 70
100 do........ 93	100 do........ 70⅝
200 do........c. 93	100 do........ 70
100 Union Pacific........ 33¼	100 do........b3. 70
100 do........c. 33⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo........ 44
100 Rock Island........109¼	200 do........ 43⅝
700 do........109⅜	
200 St. Paul Pref........ 73⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..120⅞	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.c.119⅞
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.118⅜	10,000 do........119⅞
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........c.117⅛	1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.116¾
9,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.117	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..117⅛
	42,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C...116

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$11,000 Georgia 7s..... 90	35 M. Central........s3.105⅜
5,000 Missouri 6s..... 93⅝	400 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 92⅞
2,000 Erie R. R. 3d.. 97⅝	200 do........ 93⅛
1,000 Erie R. R. 5th.100	300 do........ 93⅛
5,000 Long Dock bds. 97	50 do........ 93
1,000 C. B. & Q. 8s..111⅛	100 do........s3. 93⅜
2,000 Buff. & E. new. 95	600 do........ 93⅜
6,000 U. P. 1st M.... 87	100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102⅛
8,000 do........ 87⅛	200 do........101⅞
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 74⅜	600 do........101⅞
17,000 do........ 74⅛	300 do........c.101⅞
1,000 U. Pac.10s, inc. 74⅜	200 do........101⅞
3,000 A. & T.H.3d Pf. 88	200 do........101⅞
13,000 C. & N.W. con. 90	1500 do........c.101⅞
1,000 Tol. & W. eq.... 85	700 do........102
2,000 Gt. West. 1st '88. 94¾	100 do........c.101⅞
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.104⅛	100 Panama........109⅞
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.. 96	100 Un. Pacific.b. c.c. 33
1,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 77⅛	100 do........ 33
1,000 T. & W. 1st..b3. 96	100 do........ 32⅞
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 40⅛	100 do........ 33⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 72⅛	200 Clev. & P. G........
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 90	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 81⅛
9,000 L. & N. con., '98. 98	500 do........ 81⅜
3,000 Canada S. 1st.. 92⅛	400 do........ 81⅛
25 Manhattan Bank.151	100 do........ 81
15 Market Bank......125	200 do........ 80⅞
15 Fourth Nat. B'k..111	100 do........ 81⅛
300 Con. Coal........b.c. 57	600 do........ 81⅜
100 Mari. L. & M. Co. 14⅛	100 do........ 82⅛
5 D. & H. Can..b.c.112⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 87
500 Western Un..b.c. 85⅝	100 N. J. Cen........b. c.100⅛
400 do........ 85⅝	100 M. & St. P..b. c.c. 61½
500 do........s3. 85⅝	100 do........ 61⅛
100 do........ 85⅝	100 do........ 61
200 do........s3. 85⅝	400 do........ 60⅝
200 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 60⅝
1700 do........c. 85⅝	100 do........ 60⅞
300 do........ 85⅝	700 do........ 60⅞
200 do........s3. 85⅝	100 do........ 61
700 do........ 85⅞	200 do........c. 61
200 do........ 86	320 do........c. 61⅛
100 do........ 84⅞	1200 do........ 61⅛
100 do........c. 86	500 Chi. & R. I....b. c.109
200 do........ 86⅛	200 do........109⅛
600 do........c. 86⅛	600 do........109⅜
500 do........ 86⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 69⅞
900 do........ 86⅛	200 do........ 69⅝
200 do........ 86⅛	100 do........ 69⅝
1900 do........b3. 86⅛	200 do........ 69⅞
2400 do........ 86	100 do........ 70
8 Adams Ex....b. c. 95⅛	100 do........ 69⅞
10 do........ 95⅛	100 B., H. & E..b. c.c. 3⅛
100 American Express 69	100 do........ 3⅛
125 Wells-F. Ex..b. c. 81	10 Del., L. & W........ 99⅛
100 do........b2. 81⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 44
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 60	25 do........c. 40
300 do........ 59⅞	25 H. & St. Jos. Pt., bet. call....c. 65
100 do........ 59⅞	100 N. J. Southern.... 37⅛
200 do........ 59⅞	100 do........ 37⅜
300 do........ 59⅝	100 do..bet. call. 37⅛
1300 do........c. 59½	300 do........ 37
100 do........ 59½	200 do........ 37⅛
200 do........s3. 59½	700 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44⅜
100 do........ 59⅝	300 do........c. 44⅜
600 do........s3. 59⅝	500 do........ 44⅛
500 do........ 59¾	100 do........ 44⅜
100 do........ 59⅞	100 do........ 44⅛
100 do........ 59⅝	100 do........ 44⅛
400 do........c. 59⅞	300 do........b3. 44⅛
1000 do........ 59⅞	200 do........s3. 44⅛
100 do........ 60	1000 do........ 44⅛
400 do........c. 59⅞	400 do........c. 44⅛
100 do........ 60	400 C., C.& I. C...b. c. 38⅝
500 do........b3. 60⅛	100 do........c. 38⅞
100 do........ 60	15 do........ 39⅛
100 do........ 59⅞	100 do........ 39
200 Erie Railroad.b.c. 65⅝	100 do........b3. 39⅛
100 do........ 65⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R.,'81.118	$25,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.119⅞
4,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..121	250 do........119
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.118⅛	80,000 do........s3.119⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.118⅜	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, b3........118
2,000 do........118⅛	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C....114⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........c.117⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81..116⅛
25,000 do........118	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅜
25,000 do........b3.118	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

200 Western Union... 85⅛	200 St. Paul........s3. 61⅛
600 do........s3. 85⅜	550 do........ 61⅛
100 do........c. 85⅜	300 do........ 61⅜
200 do........ 85⅜	300 do........ 61⅛
100 Pacific Mail........ 59⅞	200 N. J. Southern.... 37⅛
900 do........ 59⅜	200 do........ 37⅝
100 do........ 59⅞	100 do........ 37⅛
600 Erie Railway........ 65⅝	400 do........ 37⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅞	500 do........ 37⅛
100 do........102	100 do........ 37⅝
200 Union Pacific........ 33	400 B., H. & Erie........ 3⅛
500 North-western.... 82	35 do........ 3
300 do........c. 82	200 Ohio & Miss.....c. 44⅛
500 Rock Island........109⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.....c. 39⅛
100 do........c.109⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 O. & Miss.C.b.c. 92	300 Erie Railroad.b.c. 65⅝
5,000 Bos.,H. & E. 1st. 39⅜	200 do........ 65⅛
5,000 do........ 40	100 do........ 65⅛
1100 Amer. Coal....s3. 62	300 do........ 65⅛
100 Md. Coal Co...b.c. 24⅛	600 U. Pacific.....b. c. 32⅞
100 Mar. L. & M'g.... 14⅛	100 do........d. 32⅞
100 United S. Ex........ 75⅛	20 Clev. & P. guar.... 89
1900 W. U. Tel....b.c.. 85⅛	50 do..bet. call. 88⅜
100 do........s3. 85⅝	113 C., C., C. & I........ 85⅛
1500 do........ 85⅝	100 Mil. & St. P....b.c.61⅛
300 do........ 85⅛	200 do..bet. call. 61⅛
500 do........ 85⅛	400 do........ 61⅛
400 do........ 85⅜	300 do........c. 61
100 do........ 85⅛	200 do........s3. 61
1400 do........ 85⅛	300 do........ 60⅞
700 N. Y. C. & H.b.c..101⅞	200 do........ 60⅞
1300 do........101⅞	400 do........ 60⅞
600 do........101⅞	600 do........ 60⅞
100 Pac.M.S.S. Co.b.c. 59⅛	500 do........ 60⅛
200 do........c. 59⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 73⅛
500 do........ 59⅝	100 Chi. & R. I....b.c.109⅜
1800 do........ 59⅛	100 do........108⅞
1000 do........ 59⅛	900 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 44⅜
1600 do........ 59⅝	1000 do........ 44⅛
600 do........ 59⅛	100 H. & St. Jo........ 44
400 do........ 59⅛	100 do........b.c.c. 43⅛
100 L. S. & M. S.....s3. 92⅞	200 Col., C. & I. C..... 39
100 do..bet. call. 92⅞	100 do........b.c.s3. 39
900 do........ 92⅞	100 do........ 39⅛
800 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 69⅞	200 do........ 39
300 P., F. W. & C.,G'd. 92	200 do........c. 39
100 Bos., H. & E..b.c. 3⅛	400 do........ 38⅜
100 N.J. Southern.b.c. 37⅞	100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 27

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$50,000 10-40 Coupon...113⅜	500 Lake Shore........ 92⅞
100 Consol. Coal....... 57	1100 do........ 92⅞
800 Western Union... 85⅝	400 do........ 92⅞
1000 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 92⅝
800 do........ 85⅜	100 do........b15. 92⅞
2100 do........ 85⅜	100 do........b5. 92⅞
900 do........ 85⅛	100 do........ 92⅝
2700 do........ 85⅝	200 Rock Island........108⅜
2300 do........ 85⅜	200 do........108⅜
1000 do........ 85⅛	300 do........108⅜
1700 Pacific Mail........ 59⅛	200 do........109
100 do........s3. 59	500 do........108⅜
200 do........b10. 59⅛	200 do........108⅜
100 do........ 59⅛	200 Union Pacific..... 32⅛
700 do........ 59	800 do........ 32⅛
700 do........ 58⅞	200 do........ 32⅛
300 do........ 59	100 do........ 32⅛
600 do........ 59⅛	100 do........b3. 33
500 do........ 59⅛	100 do........b5. 33
300 do........ 59⅝	200 do........ 32⅝
800 do........ 59⅛	100 do........ 32⅝
300 do........ 59⅛	500 do........ 32⅝
900 do........ 59	300 do........ 32⅛
500 do........ 58⅞	900 New-Jersey So.... 37
800 do........ 58⅞	100 do........ 36⅞
400 do........ 58⅞	100 St. Paul........ 60⅞
200 do........ 58⅞	100 do........ 60⅞
700 do........ 58⅛	400 do........ 70⅝
200 do........ 58⅞	100 do........ 60⅝
1200 do........ 58⅞	400 do........ 60⅝
100 do........ 58⅞	300 do........ 60⅝
200 do........b2. 58⅞	100 do........ 60⅛
500 do........s3. 58⅞	200 do........b3. 60⅛
200 do........ 58⅞	50 do........ 60
300 do........ 58⅞	400 do........ 60⅛
200 do........ 58⅞	700 do........b3. 60⅛
200 do........ 58⅞	200 do........ 60⅛
100 U. S. Express........ 75⅛	700 Ohio & Miss........ 44⅛
500 N. Y. C. & Hud..101⅞	100 do........ 44⅛
300 do........101⅞	100 do........ 44⅛
1500 do........101⅞	200 do........ 44⅛
100 do........101⅞	400 do........ 44⅛
100 Del., Lack. & W..100⅛	200 do........ 44⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 43	300 C., C. & I. C........ 38⅛
	100 do........ 38⅛
	200 At. & Pac. Pref.... 26⅛

TUESDAY, April 22—P. M.

The rates for Money were somewhat stiffer to-day, especially to Stock Exchange borrowers, who paid a bonus of a thirty-second to a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. to carry over Stocks until to-morrow. The rapid recovery in the last few days in the Share speculation and heavy purchases for the new *Bull* account, have increased the demand for money on temporary loan, while the decline in the rates of interest to about 7 ₱ cent. on Stocks has directed the attention of some of the Banks and Street lenders to Merchant and Railroad paper, going at 9 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum. At the close of the day the Stock Exchange rate had advanced to the equivalent of 12 ₱ cent. per annum, at which there was a fair offering from lenders.

The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges made another advance of ¼ ₱ cent. on London this morning, but the subsequent turn in Money, with an offering of short sight Exchange made against Stocks, (the Public Funds, Coupon classes, being actively bought up for Europe,) caused the actual business to be done for Wednesday's steamer at 108¼ for 60 days, and 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. for sight Bills.

On the Stock Exchange, the rates paid for United States 5-20s were very full, and the demand, as above intimated, for the Coupon Bonds was for large sums for transmission to Europe. In the favorite or established Railway Bonds, the inquiry was fair, and the Pacific Mortgages are gradually looking up in price. There was not much done in the Southern State Bonds. The Share speculation was active, with varying fortune as to prices, the demand for Money telling adversely upon the market ¼@1 ₱ cent., as compared with the last quotations of Monday. This weakness extended pretty much over the whole list of New-York and Western Roads, and Telegraph and Pacific Mail. At the very close of the day there was a further yielding in prices of ¼@½ ₱ cent., and the quotations at 4 o'clock P. M. were as follows, compared with the closing figures of Monday. Late in the day the business in the Public Funds continued strong in Coupon Bonds, and also extended to the Registered 5-20s, of which one of the Syndicate houses was a prominent buyer. For the 1867s Coupons 119¾ ₱ cent. was bid, with the option to the seller to deliver in thirty days, adding 6 ₱ cent. Interest. The Cash price, 119¾@120 ₱ cent.

There was nothing of much interest in the Gold Room to-day. The sales were steady at 117⅜@117½ ₱ cent., closing 117½ ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—April 22.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	116¾	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	120¼	120½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅞	120
American Gold	117⅜	117½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	108⅞
Pacific Mail	60⅛	58⅞
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	60⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	44⅛
Western Union Telegraph	85⅞	85
Erie	66⅛	65½
Union Pacific	33	32⅛
Lake Shore	93	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	39	38⅛
Toledo and Wabash	70	69⅛
Harlem	125	125
North-west	82	82⅛

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....118	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....118
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....121⅛	5-20 reg., '67.....117⅛
5-20 reg., '62.....115	5-20 coup., '67.....120
5-20 coup., '62.....118⅛	5-20 reg., '68.....117⅛
5-20 reg., '64.....115	5-20 coup., '68.....118
5-20 cop., '64.....118⅜	10-40 reg.....112⅛
5-20 reg., '65.....115	10-40 coup.....114
5-20 coup., '65.....120⅛	5s, coup., '81.....116⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....117⅛	6s, Currency.....115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 94¼	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 91¾	Han. & St. Jos. Conv. 87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 90	Del., L. & West. 1st... 99⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs... 90	Del., L. & West. 2d... 97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......102	Del., L. & W. 7s Con.. 98
Erie 1st Ext..........103	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 95½
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......... 97½	Tol. & W. 1st St.L.D. 89
Erie 4th 7s, '80.......... 97½	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 93½
Erie 5th 7s, '88.........100	Tol. & Wab. E. Bds.. 85
Long Dock Bonds.... 96½	Tol. & Wab. C. C..... 85
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93½	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 94½
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75.....101	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 89½
Harlem 1st 7s..........103	Gal. & Chic. Ext.....101
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 96½	Chic., R. I. & Pac....103⅜
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds. 95	Morris & Essex 1st...104½
Chic., B. & Q. 8s 1st..111	Morris & Essex 2d... 94½
Mich. So. 7s 2d.........100	N. J. So. 1st 7s......... 77½
M. So. & N. I. S.F.7s.104½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.106
Clev. & Tol. S. F......102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d. 99
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.. 92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d. 91
Clev., P. & A. O. Bds. 98	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 95
Clev., P. & A. N.Bds. 92½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 99
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.. 96½	Clev. & Pitts 4th..... 84
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.. 94⅜	Chic. & Alton S. F. ..102½
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 92⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 93½
Lake Shore C. R.Bds. 98	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 92½
Pac. R.7s guar.by Mo. 97¼	Ohio & Miss. Cons... 91¼
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds...103	Peninsula 1st Conv... 90
West. Pac. Bds....... 94⅜	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 96
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 87	M. & St. P.1st 8s P.D.107½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 74¼	Mil.& St.P.1st LaC.D. 89
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 73⅜	Mil. & St.P.2d C.&M. 76½
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75........101	Joliet & Chicago 1st...105
Belle. & S. I.R. 1st 8s. 95	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st. 88
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 98	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d.. 72
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.. 88	Tol., Peo. & W. B. D.. 86
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 80	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s. 74
Chic. & N. W. S. F. .. 98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97
Chic. & N. W. C. Bds. 89½	Bos., H. & E 1st 7s.. 40
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 98	B., C. R. & M.1st 7s g. 89
Chic. & N.W.C. G.Bs. 94½	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873. }

Gold receipts	$762,132 03
Gold payments	51,288 40
Gold balance	44,404,724 65
Currency receipts	349,494 26
Currency payments	3?0,795 03
Currency balance	17,518,807 99
Customs	376,000 00

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—BALANCE SHEET.

Capital stock, Jan. 1, 1873	$53,271,937
Mortgage debt	35,?72,3?9
Accounts and bills payable	15,330,197
To united Jersey companies	4,065,225
Contingent fund and profit and loss	8,919,?54
Total	$116,658,824
Cost of road and real estate	$41,437,859
Bonds and stocks, other roads	40,845,621
United Jersey property	4,065,225
Bonds in sinking and contingent funds	4,433,483
Fuel and materials	3,347,768
Advanced for Philadelphia and Erie	1,052,736
Bills and accounts receivable	17,837,860
Cash and agents' balances	2,638,522
Total	$116,658,824

READING ROAD—BALANCE SHEET.

Capital stock, Dec. 1, 1872	$34,286,175
Mortgage debt	28,238,430
Bonds and mortgages	1,820,224
Debt of Navigation Co. and East. P Road	3,074,150
Dividend fund (after July dividend)	1,958,004
Total	$69,314,983
Cost of road and real estate	$45,922,674
Advanced coal and iron company on lands	18,825,965
Stocks and bonds, other companies	4,471,577
Bills, materials, &c. $4,266,781	
Less bills paid and ac. interest...4,172,014—	94,767
Total	$69,314,983

The above condensed general accounts of the two great properties of Pennsylvania, paying 10 ₱ cent. a year on their capitals, are made up to the end of their late fiscal years, respectively. The Pennsylvania Company have since allotted $18,000,000 new Capital at par to their Stockholders, and the Reading Company have yet to issue Debenture Bonds for the Coal Company to the amount of $8,194,370, (the Loan being for $10,500,000, of which $2,305,630 is included in the above statement,) and the Coal and Iron Company have Mortgages of their own outstanding to the amount of $11,000,000. The Coal Lands, Collieries and Improvements of this auxiliary corporation stood in a cost of about $30,000,000 at the date of the Annual Report, to wit: $18,825,965 advanced by the Road, and $11,131,000 Mortgages guaranteed by the Road. The installments on the new Debenture Loan run through 1873 and 1874, and to April 15, 1875.

As heretofore stated, the Pennsylvania Company earned 10 ₱ cent. on Capital in 1872, with a resulting balance of $2,395,423. The Reading Company, on a gross traffic of $12,125,038, paid 10 ₱ cent. on Capital, (July, 1872, and January, 1873,) reducing the above Dividend Fund of $1,958,004 to a reserved balance of $160,604, as against $846,478 brought over from the previous year. The Passenger and Merchandise traffic increased, but the Coal transportation yielded $774,178 less on 4,866,520 tons in 1872 than on 4,584,450 tons in 1871. The last season was an exceptional one, it will be remembered, in the Anthracite Coal trade generally.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		
City 6s, new	97	98
Camden and Amboy	101½	
Pennsylvania Central	119½	119⅝
Reading	57	57⅛
Lehigh Valley	115¾	116
Catawissa Preferred	59½	60
Philadelphia and Erie	44⅞	45½
Northern Central	26	26⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	92⅛

The National Mechanics' Banking Association of New-York has declared a Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, free of all taxes.

The Mercantile National Bank has declared a Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable May 1.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the liberal currency value of $6,947,560.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. will pay the coupons of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and South-Eastern Railway Company on and after May 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8 1-4 currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1873. }

☞ The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; coupon and registered; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest May and November.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest January and July. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th of March, thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Funeral of an Indian Prince.

Mr. Syed Abdoollah favors the London *Times* with the following translation of a letter he has just received from a friend in India, who was an eye-witness of the solemn burning of the body of the late Maharajah of Joudhpore:

JOUDHPORE-MARWAR, Feb. 21, 1873.

On the 13th inst., and at 2 P. M., the reigning Prince, his Highness Maharajah Takht Singh, G. C. S. I., departed this life, at the age of fifty-two, after a brilliant reign of twenty-eight years and six months. Immediately after his death preparations were made for performing the ceremony of cremation. Early in the morning his corpse was dressed in the royal robes of brocadad cloth and decked out with jewelry to the value of one lakh and 50,000 rupees (£15,000.) Placed on a sedan-chair, in a sitting posture, the deceased Rajah was then carried out to the appointed spot, followed by the usual cavalcade and band of musicians. In the front of the procession were two elephants laden with gold and silver coins to the amount of one lakh and 25,000 rupees, (£12,500,) which were scattered at every hundred paces among the spectators. In such a dense crowd as was there assembled, the struggle to obtain possession of the scrambled coins was something terrible to witness. At a distance of six miles from the capital, the corpse was brought to the Rajah's ancestral place of cremation, where every preparation had been made to receive it. A large funeral pile had been constructed of sandal-wood and quantities of combustible materials, and upon this the corpse, fully attired with all the jewelry and wrapped in Cashmere shawls, was reverently laid. Precisely at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the Brahmins, reciting their mantras, (prayers,) set fire to the pile, and as the flames darted up in the air such a deafening wail was uttered by the surrounding crowd that for a moment I was fairly stunned. After a short time I tried to make my way near the pile, but the heat was so terrific that it was impossible to approach within a thousand yards of it. In the course of a few hours the corpse was entirely consumed, not the slightest trace of it remaining. The embers were left for two days to cool, after which the ashes were brought back to the palace, with great pomp and ostentation, and will in due time be carefully sent to the holy places, such as Hurdwar, Benares, &c., with large sums for distribution among the Brahmins and other religious mendicants. From the day on which his Highness died to the present time 5,000 Brahmins have regularly received food and a largess of a rupee each at the palace gates. By way of expressing their grief, and as a sign of mourning, all the inhabitants, from the Prince to the lowest caste Hindoo, have cleanly shaved off their beards, mustaches, and the hair of their heads. The deceased Rajah had a considerable number of wives and concubines, many of whom expressed a strong desire to become suttees, and immolate themselves on the funeral pile of their late lord; some because they were really grieved at his loss, and others no doubt because it was considered respectable. Thanks, however, to the influence of the British rule and the interference of the Governor-General's agent, it was not practicable to revive the barbarous custom of human sacrifice. On previous similar occasions as many as a dozen women were obliged to submit to self-immolation, but on this occasion everything passed off quietly and without any injury to human life. The successor to the throne, Rajah Jaswant Singh Bahadoor, boldly refused to countenance any return to such an inhuman rite, and has solemnly sworn to inflict condign punishment on any one who encourages the practice. His Highness appears to be a most worthy and accomplished Prince, and there seems every prospect of his rule being an enlightened and prosperous one.

Nice Distinctions in Regard to Hotel Keepers' Responsibility.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 20.

The Supreme Court of the State is to be called upon to decide a question of importance to all hotel-keepers, to wit: Whether a "guest" and a "boarder" are the same, so far as concerns the responsibility of the proprietor for their baggage. Justice Boyden held, yesterday, that there was a distinction between the two terms, and from that opinion an appeal is to be taken. The case before the Justice was that of Meserve *versus* Moss. The defendant boarded at the Palmer House before the fire, was a resident of Chicago, and in business here. One day his room was entered by a thief, who stole clothing valued at $105. When his bill was presented, he claimed that $105 should be deducted, as the proprietor, Meserve, was responsible for his (Moss') property. Meserve denied the claim, refused to compromise, and finally brought suit to recover the full amount of the bill—$166 15. The Justice said there was a broad distinction between a guest and a boarder; that while a proprietor of a hotel was liable for the value of a guest's baggage, he could not be held responsible for that of a boarder. There had been no decision upon the "point," and he would accordingly give judgment in favor of the complainant. If there be a distinction between the two terms, the hotel proprietors will undoubtedly be anxious to know it; and, until the Supreme Court passes upon the question, as much attention should be bestowed upon the trunk of a "boarder" as upon that of a "guest."

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Report on the College of the City of New-York—Reforms Recommended.

The Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board of Supervisors, consisting of Messrs. Vance, Billings, Kehr, and Reilly, have prepared a voluminous report on the College of the City of New-York, treating of its origin, object, history, character, manner of issuing diplomas, and course of studies. In advancing reasons for reform as the result of their investigation, the committee say:

First—The introductory department, as organized, is a source of great expense and a burden to the college.

Second—Its organization is entirely wrong, and subversive of discipline and harmonious action.

Third—That the commercial course, if its existence is serviceable at all, cannot be made a branch of college education. Many of the subjects taught are far beyond the comprehension of lads such as compose the commercial class.

Fourth—That while the Introductory Department is supported out of the general funds, it has virtually become a separate concern.

Fifth—That the office of principal in the college is not only superfluous, but actually injurious.

Sixth—That his salary as principal is nominally $1,000, but is in reality $4,750, by his appointment to a chair which has no existence; that his appointment dates from Oct. 19, 1872, whereas he did not enter on his duties until the September following; that his professorship is a mere fiction, there being no course of method of teaching in the college, and he having never taught that or any other subject since his appointment.

For these reasons the committee recommend an immediate abolition of the commercial course and of the office of Principal of the Introductory Department. The report also treats of the Chemical Department, and says that there are more persons employed in it than are necessary. In referring to the library, it says that its condition is far from satisfactory. The library is merely a collection of books, and not a library in the proper sense of the term. The salary of the Librarian is $2,750 per annum, while the largest library in the City pays its librarian but little more than half that sum. Relative to the discipline of the college, it says that the rules of the college in regard to good manners, morals, and manly propriety have in certain instances been grossly disregarded.

In regard to the compensation of tutors, the committee recommend it should be enough to support a single man comfortably, and not enough to make the situation desirable as a permanent one.

The following salaries are recommended by the committee: President, $6,750; Vice President, $6,000; Professors, $5,000; Assistant Professors, $3,750; Senior Tutors, $2,500; Junior, $1,800; Librarian, $2,500; Janitor, $1,000; Engineer, $1,000; Secretary of the Board of Trustees, $1,750.

The Board of Supervisors will probably take action on the report at its next meeting.

The Babies' Home.

A TIMES reporter yesterday visited the Babies' Home, No. 212 East Thirty-eighth-street, and was shown over the institution by Mrs. Roberts, the head nurse, who explained its objects and present working. The Home was established in the early part of the present year, under the influence and management of Miss McBryde, of No. 131 Lexington-avenue, who is now the principal directress. The Babies' Home is intended to supply a great want that existed, namely, a public nursery, where poor women, who have to earn their living by washing or other vocations requiring their absence from home, might leave their babies and children with the certainty that they will be properly cared for and nourished, and where the prices charged would be within their means to afford. This institution, although it has been in active operation but a little over two months, has already given evidences of its usefulness and the necessity that exists for its continuance. Under the rules or by-laws mothers can either board their children in the house by the day, week, month, or year, providing the proper and stated fees are paid in advance, the charges being ten cents for each child per diem, $2 per month for children under one year of age, and $3 per month if older, and able to feed themselves. The difference in the charge for infants and those above twelve months old, is accounted by the fact that extra attendance or nurses are required to minister to their wants and well-being. At the present time the number of inmates are very much smaller than will be the case during the coming Summer months, when the demand for help and work for women always increases, and when mothers, appreciating the comforts provided for their babies and children in the institution, will rather bring them there than place them in the care of neighbors.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the little ones are most complete and perfect, and under the supervision of Mrs. Roberts, who is an old and experienced army nurse, all the minor details are well watched and seen to; and, above all, the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness.

The Home is, as can be readily perceived, not self-supporting, but dependent on the voluntary contributions of the charitably disposed for its maintenance, and now is greatly in need of help, both in funds and clothing to enable it to continue its good work. Contributions from those interested in the work of practical relief of the poor, is, therefore, solicited, and the Babies' Home deserves to be liberally supported, for it serves a double purpose—that of extending relief to poor mothers without touching their sensitive pride. The feeling that they are paying for the temporary care of their infants is an inducement for them to seek work, and enables them to do so, confident that their children are safe and well cared for.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

MONDAY, April 21, 1873.

Present—William Wade, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That crosswalks be laid from the north-east corner of Murray and West streets, and one from south-east corner of Murray and West streets, to Pier No. 28, opposite.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Franklin-street, from Centre to Elm-street, be relaid.

That a free drinking-hydrant be placed on the south-west corner of Seventy-first-street and Ninth-avenue.

That One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the Corporation Attorney prepare and revise all the ordinances heretofore in force; that 3,000 copies of the same be printed under his direction, and the sum of $5,000 is hereby appropriated to the Corporation Attorney for the work.

That One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Seventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Seventy-third-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

REFERRED.

That the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New-York contract with the person or persons from whom the said Board received on the 19th day of March, 1873, the lowest responsible bid, to remove the night soil from the City.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have so much of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, as lies on each side of the improvement now in progress of sinking the track for railroad purposes, regulated and graded, by contract or otherwise.

That Morton-street, from Bleecker-street to West-street, be renumbered.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN REFERRED.

That the vacant lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth street, be fenced in.

That Eighty-fifth-street, from Avenue A to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Fifty-second-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, between Eleventh-avenue Boulevard and the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Thirty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Seventy-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Second-avenue, from Nineteenth to Forty-second-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That street lamps be lighted in Fifty-ninth-street between Fourth and Madison avenues.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Sixty-second-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the east side of Fifth-avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third streets, be flagged.

That boulevard lamps be lighted on the block of ground occupied by the Normal College, Lexington and Fourth avenues, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-seventh streets; and in Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets from Third to Lexington, and from Fourth to Fifth avenues; and in Seventieth-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue.

That on both sides of Christopher-street, from Greenwich to Washington-street, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That the Controller pay the sum of $1,000 for painting a portrait of ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther.

Adjourned until Monday next, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, April 23 | Parthia, Saturday, April 26
*Cuba, Wed'day, April 30 |
*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14 | Batavia, Sat'day, May 17
*Russia, Wed'day, May 21 | Calabria, Sat'day, May 24

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage ... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2½ P. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Grace ... Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas ... Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner ... Thursday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage ... $80, $90, $100, currency
Returns ... $160 and $180, currency
Steerage ... $28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Thursday, April 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, April 26, 2 P.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Thursday, May 1, 9 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, May 3, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Thursday, May 8, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, May 10, 2 P.M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN ... May 3
PEMBROKE ... May 24
GLAMORGAN ... June 14
PEMBROKE ... July 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin ... $75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin ... $55 currency.
Steerage ... $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff ... $33.
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Olympia ... Wed., April 23 | Victoria ... Sat., May 10
India ... Sat., April 26 | Castalia ... Wed., May 14
Columbia ... Wed., April 30 | Anglia ... Sat., May 17
Australia ... Sat., May 3 | Assyria ... Wed., May 21
Bolivia ... Wed., May 7 | Europa ... Sat., May 24

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, MINNESOTA, VIRGINIA, ALABAMA.

Magnificent new and first-class iron screw steamers.

PENNSYLVANIA SAILS MAY 7, from the Company's dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Cabins, $70 and $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

ALL ON SALOON DECK.

Passengers booked to or from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and the Continent, at lowest rates, prepaid certificates, as LOW AS BY ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

DRAFTS ISSUED ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE ... Surmont ... Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE ... Danre ... Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON ... Roussan ... Saturday, May 17
ST. LAURENT ... Lemarie ... Saturday, May 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ... $125 | Second cabin ... $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
ARRAGON, Whereat ... Saturday, May 17

Great Western to follow. New steamer now building.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to W. D. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS.

OVER ONE THOUSAND IN NUMBER.

At reductions from 10 to 40 per cent. below ordinary fares, by all lines of steamers. To Vienna, eighty-seven routes; to Italy, seventy-two routes. Circular tickets for Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, the Rhine, &c., by all routes from London. Tickets issued and berths on steamers secured.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April, giving fares, expenses, &c., for all tours, now ready, price 10c.

Special Personally Conducted Party leaves May 10, for Italy and Vienna, (105 days,) from New-York; $750 gold, which includes all expenses for the tour.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and interpreters may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC ... SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC ... SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC ... SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR. ... April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ... May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE ... May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN ... May 28, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 23.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, April 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 30th April.

For freight and passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR ... April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ... May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM ... June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 29.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 6.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 1:9 Wall-st. Or No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only) ... April 24
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico) ... May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) ... May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only) ... May 15

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NASSAU AND HAVANA.

Under contract with Colonial Government. Steam-ship LEO will sail WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 27, E. R. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, 18th ... 7:30 A. M	Friday, 18th ... 11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 19th, 12:00 M.	Monday, 21st ... 12:00 M.
Tuesday, 22d ... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th ... 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th. 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th. 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th ... 7:00 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunlsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:31 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:15 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:36, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:45 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York and at Mineola with Hempstead.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING-SCHOOLS:

For a rare opportunity to purchase lease and furniture of one of the most desirable, hitherto military, boarding-schools near New-York, address E. W. BELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 176 Broadway, New-York. Room No. 20.

AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $3,500 CASH CAN join the advertiser in business, in Philadelphia, that will net $15,000 per year, sure. For particulars, address PHILADELPHIA, Box No. 121 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS., Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

$2,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon completed road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1872, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November.

The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000.

After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the trustees of twenty-four (24) bonds of the May and November issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented before 12 o'clock M., on the 1st proximo.

R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board, JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificates for sixteen shares stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, issued to R. O'Neill, the original certificates having been lost or misplaced. R. O'NEILL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Continental, Home, Star, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Offer for sale a limited number of the

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Line.

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

This Railway is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, which is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The Minnesota Division, running from Burlington, Iowa, to Austin, Minn., a distance of 260 miles, was completed in February, 1872, and earned during that year an average of $83,000 per month, being a monthly increase of $85,000 on the earnings of 1871. The earnings for 1873 are estimated to exceed $1,500,000, or more than $25,000 per month.

The Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles, passes through one of the richest sections of the State of Iowa, furnishing an outlet to Milwaukee and the Lakes.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds have been admitted to the New-York Stock Exchange, and are daily dealt in and quoted on the Official Lists.

The entire sum has been sold except about $300,000, which we now offer, to close it out.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

WANTED—$5,000 or $6,000 FOR THREE OR four months; liberal bonus, and security for ten times the amount. Apply to M. HARRIS, No. 83 7th-av., before 11 o'clock A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars per share, payable at the "Union Trust Company of New-York" on and after May 1 prox. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and remain closed until FRIDAY, May 2.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 18, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS due May 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopened on the 2d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,) NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after 1st May next. The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st May next. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds, maturing May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of May next. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY First Mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds, Due May 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President. NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PORT ROYAL Railroad Company, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.—The coupons of Port Royal Railroad Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of the company at maturity. R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.

ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank-books in English, French and German.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

Assets ... $3,030,111 26 | Surplus ... $238 442 49

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

PRINTING.

CORPORATION NOTICE. TO PRINTERS.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, NO. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 26, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the work of printing 500 copies of the Report of the Auditor of Accounts in the Department of Finance, for the quarter ending March 31, 1873. Specimens of the work required will be furnished, and all other information necessary will be given to estimators, upon application to the undersigned, on or before Friday, April 25, 1873. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Common Council, Room No. 8 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
30,900 pounds Coffee, (green.)
63,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
18,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1874, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
80,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 29, 1873, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 29, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following named articles, viz.:

15,000 Woolen Blankets.
120,000 pairs Woolen Stockings.
15,000 pairs Woolen Mittens.
180,000 pairs White Berlin Gloves.
20,000 pairs Boots, brass screwed, solid wire screws.
80,000 pairs Bootees, brass screwed, solid wire screws.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and none will be received not equal, in all respects, to standard samples, which may be seen at this office, and at that of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Deliveries to be made at Philadelphia, Penn., or San Francisco, Cal., as may be required.

Articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, will be received and inspected at San Francisco.

The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids or parts of bids is reserved.

Envelopes containing proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned. L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army in charge of Depot.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY, AND State of New-York.—CHARLES COWEN, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John C. Thompson: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars, with interest on three thousand and thirty-nine dollars from July 10 1871, and with interest on eleven hundred dollars from 10th October, 1871, and with interest on three hundred and fifty dollars from the 10th day of October, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of April, 1873.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap16-law6wW* No. 7 Murray-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, plaintiffs, against AUSTIN BIDWELL, sometimes known as A. Biron Bidwell, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest from the 27th day of February, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ap2-law6wW No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG and JUAN J. KORLY, plaintiffs, against M. MOLL, JOHN DOE, and RICHARD ROE, composing the copartnership firm of M. Moll & Co., the real names of the said John Doe and Richard Roe being unknown, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 8, 1873.

F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated April 15, 1873.

F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap16-law6wW.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New-York, County of New-York.—HENRY SEGGERMANN, plaintiff, against JOHN DAY and JOSHUA WHITNEY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1873.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh12-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE BIDWELL, alias G. C. BROWNELL, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of March, 1873.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1873.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
ap1-law6wTu No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—CHARLES SCHURIG against ELLEN MORONEY, John B. Tosier and Emma L., his wife, Frederick W. Stillman and Annie E., his wife, Hannah D. Blaisdell, Henry Johnson and Catharine M., his wife, Gulian Ross, Theodore Ross.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.
mh22-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH REIMER, defendant.—Summons, for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To Adolph Reimer, defendant above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 15th day of April, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Pine-street, in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1873.

W. B. WINTERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap23-law6wW*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT THE TIMES Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AGENCY FOR GOOD SERVANTS. Twenty-five years established. 43 No. 13 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. J. W. CARPENTER, Proprietor. Male and female help for all work constantly on hand, German, English, Swedish, Scotch, Welsh, &c.

A. PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 46th-st., formerly with Bedell, have on hand a large selection of very superior servants, viz.: Lady's maids, seamstresses, superior cooks, plain cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, general work &c., Protestant and Catholic.

ALL FAMILIES WISHING GOOD German, French, American, English, and Irish help, for City or country, with the best of references, should call immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., 2d floor, front store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very nice, tidy young girl; is a good waitress and a neat chamber-maid; is also fond of children and very amiable; can give the best of testimonials. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., upstairs, French Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a first-class and respectable young Protestant girl in a private family; has the best of references; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A NEAT, RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber-maid and sewing; is willing and obliging; will go to the country with a family; best City references. Call at No. 228 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A REGULAR CHAMber-maid, with two City references of four years' each, wishes a position to go to the country; a suitable opening for a first-class family, in City or country; wages, $24. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young woman; is an excellent waitress in every respect; will be useful in a family; best City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid or regular waitress; capable of taking full charge of a dinner-room; excellent City references. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st., over bakery, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a tidy, active young woman with first-class City reference; no objection to the country; is a good seamstress and chamber-maid, and light waiting. Inquire for K. D., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waiting; will go to a private family as a sewing-woman; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator or nurse to children out of arms; can cut and fit; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and laundress; competent to attend to children; two years' excellent City reference. Apply at No. 39 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and fine washing; reference from last place. Call at No. 252 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid; is a fine washer; has over two years' experience from last place. Apply at No. 223 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as chamber-maid; would assist with washing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 243 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children and chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 311 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class chamber-maid; good plain sewer; five years' City reference. Apply at No. 228 6th-av., in fancy-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; three years' reference. Call at No. 321 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl with best of reference in the country. Apply at No. 67 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 219 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 222 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 37 East 12th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., supplied at the shortest notice at BIMMS' Select Agency, No. 26 4th-av.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, and larding, brown gravies, soups, ices, jellies, cake, bread, and biscuit, pastry, and all kinds; can give unquestionable City reference, from parties who can be seen, for her ability and good character; wages $30. Inquire for B. McG., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK (German), who understands soups, cake, bread and biscuit, puff paste, boning and larding, &c.; no objection to the country; will assist in the washing if required; first-class City reference from parties who can be seen. Inquire for A. C. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY TWO GIRLS, SISTERS; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City references from their last place. Apply at No. 205 2d-av., between 22d and 24th sts., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, and do pastry of nice cooking; best of City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN, who is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen and marketing; is thoroughly experienced in the discharge of all her duties as superior cook; the very best of references can be given. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING, COUNTRY or City; young, neat in her kitchen, good baker, and small family cook; has three splendid City references; wages $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—FOR small family in the country; has lived in the City in Summer; lived two years in her last place, is young and competent; wages, $16. The best I have had at this price this season. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable Protestant girl in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or to assist in washing.—By a very well-recommended and respectable young woman; is a very good cook of meats, soups, game, and pastries; good baker; country or City. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By an Danish woman about thirty; or will take a light dry or any kind of work about the house; has a child two years old; is a healthy loving woman; country or City. Call at Bookman's, No. 235 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, about thirty; will assist with washing; is an excellent cook; country or City; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; good testimonials. Call at No. 205 4th-av.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, and larding, brown gravies, soups, ices, jellies, cake, bread and biscuit, puff paste, boning and larding, &c., and other confectionery, of all kinds; can give unquestionable City reference, from parties who can be seen, for her ability and good character; wages $30. Inquire for B. McG., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; is sober, careful, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERior Swedish girl, speaking English, would like a situation on an American or European steamship, as first-class cook and laundress. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 624 East 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer, in small family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; is a first-class washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; IS WILLing, neat, obliging; is a good bread and biscuit-maker; best reference; willing to go to the country. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; best City references. Call at No. 254 West 24th-st., East 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at 238 6th-av., third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, an honest one to do coarse washing in a small family. Apply at No. 121 West 28th-st.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, and larding, brown gravies, soups, ices, jellies, cake, bread and biscuit, puff paste, boning and larding, &c., no objection to the country; will assist in the washing if required; first-class City reference from parties who can be seen. Inquire for K. D., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; FIRST-class French, English, and American cooking, boning and larding; is imported bread, biscuit, and cake baker; country or City; is saving and economical; best of City references; wages, $25. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; small private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 44 West 32d-st.

COLORED SERVANTS FOR CITY OR country; places carefully supplied at Mission Employment Office, No. 135 West 30th-st., from 9 to 5. Preserve this notice.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENgagements at dress-making; can give good City reference. Call or address at No. 269 West 43d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT IN ALL its branches; work in families by the day. Address Dress-maker, No. 109 West 20th-st., in the store.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, competent and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 19 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at Mrs. HILD'S.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions; capable and trustworthy; constantly found at No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. Lowe.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MARRIED Scotchwoman would like to take charge of a gentleman's residence during the family's absence in the country or Europe; ten years' unexceptionable City references. Call or address all week J. E. W., No. 879 6th-av., third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant girl to do light house-work for a small private family, or would assist with the chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; has good references; will go to the country with a family; best City references. Call at No. 228 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CLEAN, tidy girl, who understands good plain family cooking, and doing up all kinds of fine linens very tastefully; is a very pleasing and obliging person in every way; best City references. Call at 621 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 310 West 16th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, in an American family, to do general house-work. Call at No. 32 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidery; would assist with children; would like to travel with a lady; best of City references. Can be seen till suited at her present employer's, No. 71 Madison-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT and accomplished maid in the way of dress-making and hair-dressing; is neat, genteel, and highly recommended in every respect by her present employer. Call at No. 621 6th-av., on the lady with whom she is.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH, A THOROUGHly accomplished maid; has lived with prominent New-York people; would go abroad with a lady or as maid to grown children; good hair-dresser and dress-maker. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making thoroughly; best of testimonials. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young Protestant woman; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; has no objections to travel with a lady. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT lady's maid, a situation; will be disengaged the 1st of May; best references given. Apply at present employer's, No. 31 East 10th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP

of all kinds constantly on hand at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1852.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, and good character, understanding all branches of her business perfectly, and highly recommended by City families, at $18 per month. Can be had at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing and ironing; three years' reference from last place. Call at 652 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting, puffing, &c.; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 365 3d-av., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 274 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class laundress; two years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 224 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear house, third floor.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant; is capable of taking full charge of an infant; no objection to the country for the Summer, or to travel; sews nicely; has long experience, and many years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 208 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent English Protestant woman; understands care of children from birth; care of infant preferred; no objection to country; refers to last employers. Ask for Bell, at Bedell's, No. 342 4th-av., between 11 and 4 o'clock.

NURSE.—AN UNEXCEPTIONABLY FINE child's nurse can be secured by applying early today; her references are truly first class; takes entire charge; country in Summer; wages, $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG PROTestant girl; is very careful and affectionate to children; can do nice sewing, and be generally useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable to take entire charge of an infant; best City reference. Apply at No. 201 East 36th-st.

NURSERY-MAID, &c.—BY AN EDUcated Protestant woman from the North of Ireland either to wait on children, travel, or wait on an invalid lady; is willing to make herself useful; clergyman's family preferred. Inquire at No. 287 Bowery.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel. Call on or address 30 East 19th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation for a reliable Protestant as nurse or to wait on a lady and sew; is willing to go to Europe or travel. Apply at No. 17 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, as nurse to grown children; is a good seamstress; can assist with children's dresses; can be well recommended. Call at No. 205 West 56th-st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; has been City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, well educated and an excellent seamstress, in a first-class family, (one going to Newport preferred,) as a lady's maid and seamstress, or companion to an invalid lady; would be willing to take the entire care of children and their wardrobe, and would instruct them in the German language; City reference. Address by letter Miss M. K., No. 709 Washington-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—PROTESTANT; CAN CUT and fit and dress-make for ladies and children; expert needlewoman and operator; neat and genteel; good City references; wages, $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class family as seamstress and to take care of children; no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 7th-av., near 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress engagements by the day or week; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; expert operator. Call or address No. 99 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; is willing to do light chamber-work, or would wait on a lady; has good City references. Call at No. 543½ 6th-av., near 33d-st., fancy-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as seamstress, and would assist with a little light chamber-work; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call for one day at No. 153 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., bell No. 10.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, by the month, who is a good dress-maker; cuts and fits; also, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City references. Call at No. 371 2d-av., near 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—By a lady fully competent; a good operator; best reference; willing to go to the country. Call at Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; will take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer; City reference. Call at No. 254 8th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress; is also a good dress-maker. Mrs. Bigiow, No. 221 West 40th-st., second floor.

TO A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE.—A French maid who has lived five years at her present place, desires to get a situation with a family going to Europe. Apply to No. 230 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE DE PREmière classe, désire se placer dans une bonne famille Américaine; bons gages demandés; bonnes références. S'adresser au No. 179 West 23d-st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR Lady's Maid.—By an English Protestant young woman; good seamstress; can operate, &c.; fully competent to fill either situation; excellent waitress; competent chamber-maid; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class waitress; understands the dressing of salads, care of silver; in fact, is capable of taking the place of a waiter-man; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire for McM., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two Protestant girls, one as waitress, the other as chamber-maid; or would do cooking in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 231 East 45th-st., upper bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class waitress; capable of filling a man's place; two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 45th-st.

WAITRESS.—A SUPERB WAITRESS; ONE of the best in the City; capable of filling a man's place; with unexceptionable City references, and very nice looking; wages $18; City or Summer. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent waitress; also a laundress; would like to go together; has first-class City references; will be disengaged the 1st of May. Call at present employer's, No. 31 East 10th-st.

WAITRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waiting; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress, chamber-maid, or nurse; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 318 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant young woman as waitress in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 239 7th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., in china-store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; thoroughly efficient in every respect. Call at 25 Irving-place, present employer's.

WASHING AND IRONING, PUFFING and fluting neatly done, or gentlemen's washing done up in style, or will work out by the day. Call at No. 338 West 36th-st., one flight up.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, porters, salesmen, boys, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personal call, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. A. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

A YOUNG SWEDE WITH NINE YEARS experience in the dry-goods business, wishes employment in any such establishment; first class references. Address SWEDE, at S. W. Geory & Co.'s, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner of 34th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-ENTRY book-keeper, is desirous of making an engagement for May 1st, or sooner if required; references unexceptionable. Address R., Box 122 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN English Protestant young man, highly recommended; has been two or three years in his last place; honest, sober, very willing; good careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk and make himself useful; can do the work and take charge of a gentleman's place. Call at Bookman's, No. 235 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF first-class abilities and long experience at the business; is a sober, industrious, obliging, and trustworthy man; fully understands the treatment of horses; is a careful and steady driver; very highest recommendations from last and former employers. Call or address B. M., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, married, no incumbrance; understands the care of horses and carriages; perfectly capable and trustworthy in every respect; strictly temperate; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended from last employer. Call or address D. G., Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle, industrious man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; safe and experienced driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference; employer can be seen. Address E. M., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; fully understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; has lived with the first families here and in Europe; will be disengaged May 1; any gentleman or lady wishing a trustworthy man, will address by letter, J. W., No. 11 East 27th-st., till engaged.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE, SOBER, steady man; good groom; would take care of a cow or a small garden; is a handy man; takes good care of anything put in his charge; no objection to the country; has satisfactory testimonials; is married, with one child. Address M. A., Box 227, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOber, trustworthy man, single, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; safe and experienced driver; can milk; willing to make himself useful; unexceptionable City references. Address T. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GENeral Servant.—By a respectable Dublin man, aged thirty years; has lived in England; is a good driver and groom; can also wait on table and do general in-door work; has eleven years' recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A respectable north of Ireland Protestant young man, who can care and drive horses, milk, and assist in garden and general work about a place; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man (single) as coachman and groom; a good careful City driver; good City reference; sober, honest, faithful and industrious; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 4 West 30th-st

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTIcal man; married; small family; wait on table if needed; wife would do plain sewing for the family; of long experience and highly recommended by first-class families. Address W. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544½ West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, of long experience; wife as cook; the best of City reference; would go to the country. Call on or address J. W., 111 West 37th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class coachman; married, no incumbrance; present employer selling out. Call or address James Bohnson, No. 152 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, as coachman, on account of his employer going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. L., No. 50 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINgle man as coachman and groom; the best City reference. Call or address W. T., No. 40 West 10th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, without incumbrance; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Call on or address M. M., No. 10 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESpectable Protestant young man; strictly temperate; best reference from last employer. Call or address J. P., No. 151 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO understands the business thoroughly; satisfactory references given. Address C. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—KNOWS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly; strictly sober; married; no family; best City reference. Address J. H., No. 262 Front-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; married; four years' reference from last employer. Call or address last employer, 32 Walker-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN, WITH SIX years' references from last employer. Address L. S., No. 246 East 56th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks French, German, and English, to travel in Europe with a private family; has traveled all over Europe; best recommendation. Address Courier, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544½ West 23d-st.

COURIER OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—By a native of Switzerland; knows Europe well and speaks the languages; excellent character. Address L. E., No. 150 East 43d-st.

COOK.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS A thorough, competent cook in all branches of good family cooking; his wife as kitchen maid, or up-stairs work; has one year's best City reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., French office, between 36th and 37th sts.

FARMER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan man, single, a position of trust, as foreman; would conduct a large farm or country-seat; well experienced, and highest testimonials. Address Enterprise, Yonkers, N. Y.

FARMER, &c.—BY A MAN WHO CAN milk, work on a farm, and who is willing and obliging; he is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, steady man; is a good plain gardener; can drive, and understands the care of horses; ten years' excellent references. Call or address G. F., No. 263 West 40th-st., all the week.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A thoroughly competent man of long experience and capability; can produce unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Address A., Box No. 75 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544½ West 23d-st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A RESpectable single man, Protestant; good reference; City or country. Call or address R. G., No. 4 East 31st-st.

PORTER.—AS PORTER IN A STORE BY A young colored man; four years' reference from Union League Club. Address R. B. King, No. 151 West 24th-st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German man and wife, aged thirty-eight years; no children; can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, mow lawn, edge walks, &c.; wife is a good cook, also a nice washer and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE AUSTRIAN man of Scotch descent to travel as valet; speaks French, Italian, German, and English; has two years' City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITER OR GROOM AND WIFE.—An English Protestant man and wife wish situations together; no objection to any part of the country; both can give City references from some of the first families that will bear the strictest investigation; wife can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on the machine; husband is thoroughly competent either as groom or waiter. Inquire for D., at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young man, highly respectable and noble-looking; very best City testimonials as being an excellent waiter; understands the care of silver, setting up salads; speaks English, French, &c.; well; will make himself useful; country or City. Call at Bookham's No. 235 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; is thoroughly efficient in every respect, and has references from former employers which will bear strictest investigation; speaks English perfectly. Address Français, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 544½ West 23d-st.

WAITER AND COOK.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman and his wife, speaking but little English, in a private family; she is an excellent cook, and he is accustomed to serve at the table, and do the general house-work; good references. Address E. R., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—A RELIABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands the care of silver and his business thoroughly; good references from last place. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a single Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has reference. Call at No. 237 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as waiter in a first-class family; best City reference. Address D. M., Box No. 18 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 544½ West 23d-st.

WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AND wife, able and willing to work, in a respectable family, or to take care of a gentleman's house; the best of references; reference for twenty years. Call for one week at No. 54 Ridge-st., second story, back room.

WANTED—THE CARE OF A GENTLEman's house for the Summer; is a Protestant married man, with family; best of references. Address or call at No. 231 West 40th-st., for two days. W. R., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, Protestants, a private house to take care of for the Summer months or by the year; satisfactory references can be given. Call or address N. P., 668 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO DRIVE and assist gardener. None need apply at No. 502 Broadway, third floor, without good recommendations, from 10 to 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO solicit advertising on commission for a religious weekly having a large circulation. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN ABOUT THIRTY TO forty years of age, as a sexton for a Methodist church in this City. Address, with references, WM. J. LONG, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, to go a short distance in the country; English or Scotch preferred. Call on Wednesday, from 12 until 2, at No. 475 5th-av.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL TO DO THE work of a family of two persons, living on a French flat. Apply immediately to Mrs. Collins, No. 244 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER, at No. 330 5th-av.; one who can give City references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS. Apply at No. 20 East 17th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS. APPLY FOR two days, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 326 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 282 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 634, Yonkers, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF Technology.—Entrance examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS RITTER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for children, No. 206 East 13th-st. Spring term commences April 14. Reopens Sept. 24.

A GERMAN LADY, NOT LONG IN THIS country, gives lessons for 50 cents an hour by conversation and grammar. Address 404 West 24th-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DELORNOS.

COURSE OF PRIVATE LESSONS $10, in singing, harp, piano-forte, oil-painting, pastel, French. No. 78 East 53d-st.

WM. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL WANTED BY AN EXPERIenced teacher, a Presbyterian minister; would buy or lease one now in successful operation. Address TEACHER, No. 733 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST, ON 18TH INST., A CHECK drawn by William Alexander Smith & Co., in favor of John Pierce, No. 6,428 C., on National City Bank for $2,763 48. Payment having been stopped, it is of no value to any but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning it to WM. ALEX. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, FROM A carriage, in front of No. 43 West 23d-st., or No. 39 West 27th-st., a lady's BLACK CASHMERE HOOD, embroidered. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 18 South-st.

LOST—AT THE SCOTT SIDDONS READING, on Saturday, April 13, a pair of Black Leather OPERA GLASSES. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving them at No. 9 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 544½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CARRIAGE HORSES, CARRIAGES, and Harness.—For sale, a span of young bay horses, about sixteen hands high, well broke, sound and kind; also, new coupé, satin lined; one landau in good order; double and single harness, silver mountings; carriage and horse blankets, robes, &c. For sale at private stable, No. 65 Madison-av., and can be seen daily until Saturday afternoon next, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A—ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE CURtain coach, very

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Description of the New Building—The Curriculum of Study—Are the Girls Over-Worked?

It would be false to say that the Americans originated the idea of special schools for teaching teachers. They had the model both in Berlin and Chelsea, England. But the normal school system has taken such a peculiar bent in this country, and has been so wonderfully expanded, that it has become, in sober truth, a new idea. In Europe the normal schools are restricted to men, for the reason that there are no female teachers. With us, on the contrary, they are restricted to females, for, except principals and professors, all our teachers in the public schools are ladies. We have comprehended the infinite sweetness, patience, and desire of teaching which are implanted naturally in the hearts of the fairer part of creation. We have tried the experiment of giving a vent to this desire and a scope for the exercise of this sweetness and this patience. It has been a complete success, and the superiority of the woman to the man in the school-room is acknowledged by all. The time is, perhaps, coming when the true position of a teacher in society will be recognized, and when her wages will be in proportion. The world, however, will not move at any pace save its own slow, solid march, for all the heroics of indignant scribes and spouting orators. It is something that the capacity of woman has been recognized, something that normal schools have been founded in which no effort is spared to develop that capacity to its utmost. For it was long ago discovered that to give to teachers an education confined solely to what they had to teach, was an absurdity dwarfing and crippling the intellects of the pupils. This idea was derived from the normal schools of Europe, where the authorities are for ever haunted by the fear of educating young persons above their natural sphere. We have no such bugbear here, and having found out how fatally their system worked, our commissioners throughout the land have, for some years, made the education of the normal colleges as liberal as human endeavor could make it. The new building which the City has erected, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, on Sixty-eighth-street, thoroughly exemplifies this. It has been in process of erection for some time, and is now so nearly completed, that it is the purpose of the commissioners to transfer the school to it in September. The college is built of red brick faced with sand-stone of a greenish yellow, which has for some time past been much used for private residences of wealthy men on the avenues. The main façade fronts on Fourth-avenue, and consists of a central building surmounted by a square tower, with two wings, the whole front occupying 125 feet. The building, which is shaped like the letter T, then extends from the centre almost to Lexington-avenue, and, as the height is about ninety feet and the length 295 feet, offers quite an imposing appearance, which is greatly heightened by the numerous windows, all of gothic style. The other extremity of the building has no wings, but terminates in a handsome observatory tower, which will, in due time, be furnished with a good telescope. The architecture belongs strictly to the Elizabethan, but it must be confessed that some of the windows are perpendicular, others early English, others flamboyant, and there is a kind of castellated air about the chimneys which contrasts oddly with the pinnacles posted like sentries along the roof. However, the cost of the structure was only $350,000, and it has been built solidly and well, with excellent materials. Inside the arrangements seem as near perfection as can well be devised. The reception hall where the morning services will be held, and where the commencement and other celebrations will take place is a grand saloon, 125 feet long by 78 feet broad, with a height of 40 feet. Twelve hundred pupils can be seated below, and in the galleries, occupying three sides of the room, there are accommodations for 600 persons. The fourth side will contain in its centre the platform for the principals, and in front will be the rostrum, where the Bible will be read. This splendid chamber, though no extravagant outlay has been lavished upon it, will not be unornamented; for our authorities are beginning to comprehend that beautiful things are not only necessary to keep minds wholesome and sweet in tone, but that they are educators, and without them some things very necessary to progress can never be learned. The galleries are of pine wood, but the prominent portions will be grained in imitation of black walnut, with paneling of bird's-eye maple. The seats will be arranged on the floor of the hall so as to converge in rays toward the rostrum, and will form an attractive feature in themselves. But the chief decoration is in the ceiling, which has a grand, deep cornice, and has been carefully frescoed in somewhat too sombre-hued tones. The effect is in good taste, though it lacks the element of cheerfulness which could have been so easily imparted. There are no less than five stairways giving entrance and egress to this hall, and all of them are double, so that should such a thing as a fire or an earthquake burst upon the girls when assembled in this room, it would not be difficult for them all to escape in a very short time. The recitation-rooms are constructed on three different floors, ten on each floor, and are arranged on a double row, with a broad airy corridor 15 feet in breadth running between them. The size of each is 30 feet square, and the height is 16 feet. Each one is lighted by four fine windows, and there are smaller ones opening into the corridor, so as to obtain a perfect draught during the hot months. There is beside a thorough system of heating and ventilation. On each floor are two small retiring-rooms, where teachers can examine compositions or exercises in undisturbed seclusion. Pupils, also, who may be troubled with headaches, can rest here. The first floor and the basement contain the lecture-rooms, of which there are six, a fine room for drawing, a library 30 feet broad by 53 feet long, a gymnasium 53 feet broad by 78 feet long, where Mr. Hunter, the principal, proposes that every pupil shall pass at least twenty minutes every day; a drying-room, where on wet days the cloaks, shawls, hats, bonnets, mantles, &c., may be thoroughly dried, and two large halls for promenading during the half-hour's recess, when rain will prevent them from going outside.

In rear of the college is a training school, which will be a grammar and primary school for the district, but twice a week the advanced pupils will have to take the classes and teach them. The architecture of this building is similar to the other, and the two will be united by a covered way. This method of practicing the teacher pupils is highly commendable, and is greatly relished by the girls themselves, even by those who have no intention of becoming teachers. For of all the pupils in the normal college, only about one-third become teachers. There is a small proportion who are unfit; there is a very large proportion who never had any idea of becoming teachers, but went there because the education given is so thoroughly excellent and so liberal. It is true that in Massachusetts, in Missouri, and other States distinguished for their normal colleges, the pupils are obliged to sign an obligation to teach for three years after graduating, but in New-York no such restriction has ever been thought of. The normal school is rightly held to be not only a training school for teachers, but a high school to supplement the education of the grammar schools, and to give to girls an equivalent for the collegiate education open to boys. For this reason, out of the three years' term of study, the first and second are purely collegiate, and it is only during the third that the teacher element begins to crop out. Still, as it is the school for teachers, there is a thoroughness about the working which contrasts favorably with private seminaries. The girls are taught many things and they are expected to know them. They have to study twenty hours a week, and five hours every day have to be passed in the school-room. Out of these five hours there is a recess of half an hour and a review of half an hour, leaving four hours for recitations and lectures. As The Times has received some complaints from parents that their daughters were overworked, inquiry was made at the present place on Fourth-street, and the writer was received most pleasantly by the Principal, Mr. Thos. Hunter, who analyzed for him the curriculum for the first year and first term. It consisted of Latin, three times a week; Greek history, twice a week; German, three times a week; French, twice a week; algebra, three times a week; geometry, three times a week. This would require from a girl of average capacity two hours' study at home. The half hour's review is on things which have been learned before, especially arithmetic, and this may occasionally add another half hour to the required time of study. To a dull mind, slow of acquiring, probably three hours would not be too long an average. Now as the girls leave school at 2 o'clock it would at first glance seem that they have ample time, and they have if they would only arrange their hours sagaciously. But their time is usually muddled away. When they return home it would be cruelty to expect them to go right at their books, and, besides, they have their music to practice, which takes from half an hour to an hour. Dinner comes at 6. Nothing has been learned before that, and it is 7 before they fairly set to work with their tasks. They generally sit in the parlor with their books before them, demurely intent, apparently on them alone, but in reality attentive to everything that passes, and the result is that they do not commence fairly to grapple with their tasks until much after the time when they should be in bed. Now parents may contradict this statement, and say that their discipline is so perfect that such a thing would be impossible. But, the fact is that after school hours every mind is satiated with study, and unwilling to renew it. Parents should make their daughters rise at 6 o'clock, when the brain has been thoroughly recuperated by rest and sleep. Then the tasks will be attacked with a positive relish. Problems that bid defiance to the student will seem quite easy, Latin compositions will be robbed of their thorns, and the most disgusting algebraic equations will surrender. The health of girls between fourteen and eighteen is extremely delicate, and should be the first consideration, as indeed it is with Mr. Hunter, the Principal. The writer was encouraged to ask questions of the girls, and certainly found that occasionally girls got more algebra than was quite good for them. But this was in defiance, it seems, of his orders, and sprang from two causes—the enthusiasm of the lady teacher, and the emulation of pupils hungering for marks. The parents must understand that when their daughter says she must do so many equations, or so many problems, she means that she must do them to get so many marks and not otherwise, and they must compel her to desist. Emulation is noble and commendable, but cannot be permitted to ruin the health of the future wives and mothers of our citizens, and parents should remember that as soon as a girl begins to fret about her place in the class she is losing ground, and in her efforts to achieve the utmost is losing the power to do even tolerably. There should be no hesitation about removing her, and giving her a holiday. At the age of the youngest classes in the Normal College, progress is not altogether a question of brains, for the matter of physical endurance is of very great importance. The curriculum is not a hard one, not beyond the capacity of ordinary powers. It may be that some special study offers to a bright girl peculiar hardships, and she suffers anguish because she does not keep up in that. But it is not given to any one to excel in all things, and the reflection that she is superior to others in anything ought to be sufficiently consoling. The curriculum cannot be found fault with in any respect. It is true that the study of Latin seems to many superfluous; but that is a question which the community must decide. At the present moment the world seems of opinion that the elements of the Latin language are necessary for a scholarly comprehension of English. It seems to the writer that this is equally true of Keltic and Sanscrit, but it is folly to expect the authorities of the public schools to decide a controversy on which doctors have agreed to differ.

Robberies at the Metropolitan Hotel—A Colored Man Arrested.

For several months a series of small thefts have been perpetrated at the Metropolitan Hotel, the sufferers being in all instances guests temporarily stopping at the hotel. In February last, a pair of gold bracelets were stolen from the room of a lady, and since that time several rings, breast-pins, and other articles of jewelry, and small sums of money were reported to have been purloined from the rooms. In one instance a $20 gold-piece was stolen from a purse containing four other pieces, and in another case $85 were abstracted from a roll of bills containing $100. Officer Keating of the Special Service Squad, detailed at the hotel in making an investigation of these thefts, suspected Richard Walters, a young colored man, who was employed at the hotel, and set a trap to catch him. Keating placed a roll of marked bills behind a mirror in one of the rooms under the charge of Walters, and then awaited developments. Walters entered the room, and after he had finished his duties there came out. The officer then discovered that a $1 bill had been abstracted from the money he had placed in the room. Walters was called down to the office and searched and in his possession was found the marked bill, two gold rings, a gold pen and case, and a pawn ticket for a pair of gold bracelets, which had been pawned on the 20th of February last. The prisoner was brought to police head-quarters and locked up, and the officer is endeavoring to find owners for the property found in the possession of the accused.

Fire in Chambers-Street—Loss About $12,000.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman Hickey, of the Sixth Precinct Police, discovered a fire burning under the stairway on the second floor of the five-story iron-front building, No. 51 Chambers-street, owned by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. An alarm brought the firemen promptly to the scene of conflagration, but the flames extended up the wooden stairway of the building and had reached the roof before they could be extinguished.

The first floor of the building is occupied by the savings bank, and the fixtures, &c., were damaged by water to the extent of $2,000. The bank also sustains a loss of $5,000 on the building, which is fully covered by insurance. The business of the bank, however, has not been interrupted.

The upper floors of the building are occupied as offices, principally by lawyers, as follows:

The occupants of the second floor are Garvin, Fellows & Brooke, J. O. Tobias, Gen. Martin T. MacMahon, S. H. Stuart, Peter Mitchell, and Frederick Swartz. These parties sustain a loss of about $300 on office-fixtures, books, &c.

The third floor is occupied by Rufus F. Andrews, Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, Solomon F. Higgins, H. J. Farrell, and Benjamin A. Willis, who sustain losses averaging $400 each.

R. H. Clark, C. H. Morse, Robert Christie, T. B. Lovegrove, and Chas. Guidet, contractor, occupy offices on the fourth floor, and sustain losses of about $400 each.

The fifth floor is occupied as a dwelling by the janitor of the building, whose furniture was damaged to the extent of $500; no insurance. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

Personal.

Vicomte de Theury, of Paris, and G. R. Davidson, of Liverpool, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira; Col. George L. Andrews and C. W. Whipple, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Gov. E. A. Straw, of New-Hampshire; Capt. J. Cruikshank, of Halifax; Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, Washington; Hon. J. B. Clark and Col. B. F. Martin, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Isaiah Hanscom, Naval Constructor, is at the Grand Hotel.

Congressman George C. McKee, of Mississippi; Hon. J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; Mayor John K. Tarbox, of Massachusetts; Judge R. Hitchcock, of Ohio; Hon. John W. Dwyer, of Washington, and Hon. Isaac M. Cate, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Mayor James G. Berret, of Washington, is at the Coleman House.

Hon. Henry P. Haven, of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel.

The Internationals and the Eight-Hour Law.

A meeting of delegates from several of the trades organizations in this City was held last evening at Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, under the auspices of the International Working Men's Association, American Federation, for the purpose of taking steps toward testing and enforcing the Eight-hour law in this State. There were about thirty delegates present, representing some twenty organizations. J. W. Maddox was called to the chair and Geo. Blair was appointed Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, to report at the next meeting.

After some remarks in a general way, a motion to appoint a committee to see about employing counsel to prosecute all violations of the Eight-hour law was made and tabled, and the meeting, on motion, resolved itself into an association, under the name of "The Eight-hour Enforcement League," to effect a permanent organization at their meeting, on Tuesday next, to which time an adjournment was taken.

THE WORKING WOMEN.

The New-York Business Women's Union—A Visit to the Lodging-House.

The New-York Business Women's Union, an institution founded for a most laudable purpose, is but little known to the world generally, although it has been struggling along, endeavoring to carry out a good work, for nearly a year past. It is not a charity, although it has been compelled to receive the pecuniary help of a few philanthropic gentlemen of this City; and its promoters think that it only needs to be known and appreciated by the class it is intended to benefit to make it a success.

The Business Women's Union was incorporated on the 22d of June, 1872, by 131 women, all of them workers, and dependent for support upon their own resources. All of the incorporators were single women or widows. Some were employed in shops and factories, and in stores as sales-women or clerks, many were dress-makers, sewers, book-folders, press-feeders, &c., and a few were school teachers. The principal promoter of the plan was Miss S. L. F. Smith, the daughter of a Virginia clergyman, and the whole responsibility and care of the management of the institution still rests upon her. The prime object of the organization was to provide a comfortable home for working women at the cheapest possible rate, a home where they could live independently and safe from all evil influences, and unite together for their own advantage and protection. A new tenement-house, No. 222 Madison-street, was rented at $4,040 per annum, and furnished as a lodging-house at an expense of about $1,500, through the efforts of Miss Smith. The house has eighty rooms, and there is accommodation for ninety-three lodgers. The prices of the rooms are fixed at the lowest possible sums, the cost per week of a single room being only seventy-five cents, and the rent of a double $1 78 per week. If the house were full this would make $4,130 36 per annum. There are no other expenses to be paid by the lodgers, who, of course, provide their own fire and light; and this co-operation—the union making itself responsible for the rent of the house—has this further advantage of economy in that the landlord has to employ no agent, and the rental is so much the lower, as the union itself collects the money for the landlord. Each lodger is a member of the union, and is entitled to vote at the business meetings; and any woman in honorable employment can become a member by giving proper references, and can hire a room by the week or month. Transient lodgers are never received, except on unexceptionable introduction. The ladies comprising the Executive Committee, having charge of the house, are S. Blackie, R. Dunn, L. Johnson, A. Farmer, and S. L. F. Smith, Secretary; but the latter is the executive officer and general manager.

Unfortunately, the economical and other advantages of the union do not seem to be generally known or understood by working women, for the house has never been filled since its establishment, as there are now but sixty-seven occupants and there are twenty rooms unoccupied. The average number of inmates has been only sixty-five, and consequently there has been a deficit of from $20 to $200, in some months, when the settling day came round; but Messrs. Washington R. Vermilye, Benjamin B. Sherman, J. C. Havemeyer, Richard Irving, and Alderman Van Schaick, have stood by the union in the emergency, and have contributed to make up the money.

All that the members of the union desire is that the number of lodgers may increase, so that the expenses of the rent may be met. If this cannot be done they must take a smaller house, but they are sure that if workingwomen only knew the advantages of the home they would avail themselves of them. They wish it to be understood that it is not a charity, but a co-operation of young or single working women to reduce the expense of living, to avoid noisome tenement-houses, and improper associations, and to help and encourage each other.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Meeting of the Depositors—The Bank to Open To-Day.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bull's Head Bank, Samuel Willetts presiding, was held last night, at Demilt Hall, Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue.

Mr. A. S. Cameron, the President of the bank and Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, in speaking of the staff of the bank as it would be in the future, said that several of the old officers and clerks had resigned, and that none had been retained in the bank against whom the slightest breath of suspicion could rest.

Mr. G. W. Willetts, who had resigned his position of cashier, Mr. Cameron said, it was only fair to state, was a gentleman of high integrity and honor, and not the slightest doubt or suspicion could possibly attach to him; and it should not be assumed that any suspicion attached either to the other employes who had resigned, but it was thought expedient to reopen the bank with an entirely new force.

Mr. Cameron then announced the names of the new directors already published in The Times. He then referred to the new capital of the bank, which was made up of $180,000 subscribed for by the depositors and $120,000 by the stockholders, the old stock being retired until such time as the bank could repair its losses and pay ten per cent. on the whole capital, new and old. He announced that the bank would reopen to-day for the transaction of business.

A depositor then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our best thanks to the committee of seven who have so energetically and faithfully worked in our interests, bringing about by their labors the resuscitation of the bank, and as a consequence unlocking the money which might otherwise have been lost to the depositors.

Resolved, That the committee be and is hereby continued in power to watch over the welfare and future interests of the depositors for the term of one year from this date, at the same time having the most perfect confidence in the present management and directors of the bank.

After a few remarks from Mr. Mott, the meeting adjourned.

Around the City Hall.

The Mayor's office was crowded yesterday, as it has been for some time past, Mr. Thurlow Weed, Col. Stebbins, the Controller, Fire Commissioner Shaler, and other prominent gentlemen paying a visit to his Honor during the day. Besides these, however, there was the usual crowd, who waited patiently in the outer office for hours, and after obtaining an audience went away more or less satisfied. But few of the Aldermen came around the Hall yesterday. Those who came down denied the statement that any caucus had been held by them. An accidental meeting of two or three of them at the house of a friend, probably giving rise to the rumor. The resignation of Alderman Ottendorfer was discussed, and it seemed to be thought that at the meeting of the Board next week his resignation will be handed in, and that the vacancies caused by his resignation and Mr. Gilsey's death will then be filled, as provided under the new charter.

The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is preparing to vacate his office and give up his books and papers into the hands of the Clerk of the Common Council, who will thus, with his subordinates, have rather more duties to perform than at present, though not more than sufficient to fill up his time.

Fair in Behalf of the Destitute Blind.

A fair was commenced yesterday at the Home for the Destitute Blind, No. 219 West Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of raising money to pay off the debt of $8,000 which still remains on the building. Several well-filled tables were to be seen, and during the day a large number of articles were sold. The fair will be continued until 10 o'clock to-night. There is no charge for admission, and the visitor will find a large stock of fancy articles, &c., some being the work of the blind, within the house. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin is president of the institution, and the officers and lady friends will be in attendance throughout the day.

Attempt to Fire a Dwelling.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by some unknown miscreant to fire the two-story frame dwelling, No. 242 West One Hundred and Forty-second-street, owned by Mrs. Yelverton, and occupied by Charles Roff and family. The incendiary placed a quantity of kindling-wood against a side-door of the dwelling, leading from the yard, and set fire to the wood. Fortunately the flames were quickly discovered by Mrs. Roff, and extinguished before any damage had been sustained. The malicious incendiary has not been discovered.

Jurors Fined in the Court of Common Pleas.

In the Court of Common Pleas again, yesterday, a large number of jurors who had been fined $100 each for non-attendance on the previous day were fined an additional $100 each for non-attendance yesterday. Judge Larremore announced his determination to repeat the fines against all jurors who are not promptly in attendance at the hour of opening court—11 o'clock A. M.

The Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held its regular meeting yesterday, at the Cooper Institute. A letter on the climate and soil of Michigan was read, the culture of Hog Island lands discussed, and also fruit-drying. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, the attendance was very good. For full report of proceedings see The Weekly Times of this day.

CAN HE ESCAPE?

The Case of "Johnny the Greek"—Efforts Made by Thieves to Corrupt the Evidence Against Him—District-Attorney Phelps on the Alert.

Information reached the authorities yesterday afternoon that some of the thieves had banded together in order to make a determined attempt to save John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek," now under arrest for highway robbery, from the punishment he merits at the hands of the law.

District-Attorney Phelps feels confident that the law will triumph, and yet the disclosures made to the authorities yesterday have shown such cunning on the part of the criminals as to nerve the officials to further efforts. The thieves who nightly plunder citizens on the cars, using violence if necessary for their escape, subscribed $500 yesterday to corrupt the evidence against Keefe and frustrate the ends of justice. A man named Schwartz, who in another stage of the case came into the Police Court while intoxicated to bail out the accomplice of Keefe, is using his influence to intimidate the complainant, and the police yesterday were triumphantly informed by Keefe's associates that the case was "fixed," and that "the Greek" could not be convicted.

To appreciate the full force of this statement, it becomes necessary that honest citizens should know who Keefe is. When it is said that his name is known from one end of the country to the other as a most desperate and dangerous criminal, he is treated mildly. The oldest officer in the police force of this City remembers him to be an old thief. When "Blink" Rielly, now one of the worst car thieves in the country, kept the skittle ground in Centre-street, Keefe frequented the place, and was even then a thief. In later years, as he assumed prominence among criminals, he made a head-quarters of the St. Bernard House, corner of Prince and Mercer streets, and was there arrested for robbery, and sent to State Prison for three years and a half.

In the present case the circumstances of the robbery, as learned from the information in the possession of the police, are of unusual character. On the night of the 19th of April Mr. Corson, a merchant, doing business in Washington Market, got on a Third-avenue car. Michael Donovan, alias Maloney, alias "The Greek," and Keefe, with another man, were on the car. Keefe, it is alleged, took Mr. Corson's pocket-book, containing $35. Mr. Corson caught him. Donovan rescued "the Greek," who escaped, and was himself collared by Mr. Corson and handed over to Officer Cummings, of the Nineteenth Precinct. Donovan was promptly tried by District-Attorney Phelps, convicted, and sent to State Prison for twenty years. The District-Attorney had Keefe indicted by the Grand Jury, and, appreciating the services of Capt. Kennedy, placed the bench-warrant in his hands. "The Greek" was arrested, committed without bail, and arraigned for trial. This quick work on the part of the District-Attorney alarmed Keefe, and his friends went to work to corrupt the evidence. Mr. Phelps, however, is aware that Keefe owes one year's imprisonment to the Penitentiary, from which he escaped, and that he is under indictment for felonious assault and battery, and he says that his best endeavors will be made to rid the community of "Johnny the Greek" for many years to come.

Dealers in Obscene Articles Arrested.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. L. H. Comstock a great blow has been inflicted on dealers in obscene articles, not only of this City but of the entire State. On the 18th inst. Mr. Comstock arrested "Dr." Franklin, alias "Jacobus," of No. 161 Bleecker-street, who was a partner of the notorious Rosensweig and Mme. Van Buskirk, and who had been previously engaged as a barber in Sixth-avenue. On the same day he arrested "Dr." J. Bote, No. 82 Amity-street, for sending obscene packages through the mail; "Dr." F. E. Andrews, of No. 306 East Fifty-third-st., who states he resides at No. 306 Lexington-avenue, and formerly did a large malpractice business in Albany. On the 19th he arrested John Pierson alias "Dr." Wright, of No. 57 Bleecker-street. On Friday last, in Albany, he arrested Wm. G. Burns alias "Dr." G. Burns, "Dr." Reuben Brown, of No. 27 Beaver-street, a shoemaker by trade, "Dr." J. E. Pardee, "Dr." John R. Thomas, "Dr." H. M. Brown, "Dr." Chas. Rosboro, and "Dr." J. R. Rose. On the 21st he arrested "Dr." John Whitehead alias Lewis alias Mme. Dubois, of No. 44 Great Jones-street, and J. B. Sipes, of No. 142 Fulton-street. On the 22d he arrested Martin C. Hoffman, of No. 144 Forsyth-street, alias "Dr." John Mott, M. D.; L. Zellner, of No. 243 Broadway, alias L. Cruz & Son, No. 262 Bowery. The cases against these parties are all claimed to be perfect. Andrews, Botte, Wright, Mott, Zellner, Sipes, and Mme. Dubois are in Ludlow-street Jail, and in Albany Penitentiary are Thomas, Reuben, and others.

Fine Arts Sale.

The second evening's sale of the Haseltine collection took place last evening with an average number of bidders. The following are the highest prices realized: "View near Villerville, Normandy," Daubigny, Paris, $975; "The Concert," Mursch, Munich, $610; "Winter Scene in Russia," Schreyer, Paris, $1,410; "The Confidants," Chavet, Paris, $470; "The Beautiful Tambourine Girl," Cot, Paris, $1,310; "Landscape—Brittany," Whalberg, Paris, $750; "The Social Party," Van Hærn, Brussels, $600; "Fontainebleau," Dela Pena, $1,800; "First Lessons," Chaplin, Paris, $1,100; "Objects of Art," Desgotte, Paris, $700. The sale will be continued this evening.

Preparing for Decoration Day.

A meeting of delegates from the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this City, was held last evening, at No. 58 West Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of organizing a committee to arrange matters for Decoration Day. It being ascertained that another committee was in existence, a subcommittee of three was appointed to confer with the other gentlemen. It was stated that Post No. 100, accompanied by the Anderson Zouaves and two companies of the old Hawkins Zouaves, will visit Green-Wood Cemetery on May 30, and decorate the graves of Lieut. Kimball and the other soldiers buried there.

The Presbytery of Jersey City.

The Presbytery of Jersey City has elected the following named gentlemen as commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to be held at Baltimore, on the 15th prox.: Rev. Hiram Eddy, D. D., and Rev. Joseph M. McNulty, Principals; and Rev. John S. Glendenning and Rev. Thomas G. Wall as alternates; Messrs. James Dunn and David W. Stiger have been elected Ruling Elders.

Pay of the Civil District Court Judges.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has rendered a decision sustaining a previous decision rendered by Judge Fancher in the case of Judge Quinn, holding that the Judges of the District (civil) Courts are entitled to pay at the rate of $10,000 a year.

Controller's Receipts.

The following were the receipts by the Controller yesterday:

From taxes, Croton rent and interest	$3,708 85
From assessments for street openings, &c.	4,790 56
From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest	4,870 00
Total	$13,369 41

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday John McDermott, of Woodhaven, Long Island, fell down the hatchway of the steamer America, at Pier No. 8 North River, and sustained serious injury.

John Adams, the burglar who was found by Mr. Martin S. Meyer, in the latter's store, at No. 308 Broome-street, on Monday night, was yesterday committed by Judge Cox, without bail.

The sixth season's calico hop of the New-York Masquerade Club took place last evening at Apollo Hall. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was continued until an early hour this morning.

On appeal, the decision of the Surrogate admitting to probate the will of Samuel McBride has been reversed. The Court held that certain questions of fact raised should be submitted to a jury.

On account of the fire yesterday at No. 51 Chambers-street, the business of the Vienna Commission will be transacted for a few days at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Cooper Institute.

A collision occurred yesterday morning between car No. 51 of the Avenue D line and a wagon driven by Cornelius Donohue, of No. 247 Avenue A. Donohue was thrown from the wagon and severely injured.

The Italian Society of this City has taken under its protection the Italian Labor Bureau at No. 123 White-street. The bureau is doing a good work in supplying employment for emigrants and workmen for employers.

Edward Gross and Robert Miller, indicted for a violation of the election laws, and imprisoned since November last, were yesterday released on their own recognizances, at the suggestion of District-Attorney Phelps.

Dr. John White, of No. 44 Great Jones-street, was committed by Commissioner Osborne in default of $5,000 bail, yesterday, to answer a charge of sending obscene matter through the United States mails.

The case of The United States vs. A Quantity of Beer and Material found in a brewery in Morrisania, belonging to Anton Hupfel, was concluded in the United States District Court yesterday, resulting in a verdict for the claimant, Hupfel.

The funeral services of Mrs. Cornelia Livingston took place yesterday at Grace Church. The services were performed by Rev. Hy. C. Potter and Rev. Philander K. Cady, of Poughkeepsie. The body was conveyed to Tivoli, N. Y., for burial.

A fire occurred, last evening, in the apartments of Mrs. Howard, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 11 Sixth-avenue, causing $500 damage to the building and contents.

Peter Woods, a member of the "Sixteenth-street gang," was committed without bail, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of knocking down and robbing Mr. Geo. Cunningham, of No. 408 West Sixteenth-street.

At 4¼ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the jewelry-store of Goldering & Jacobson, No. 35 Essex-street, caused by an explosion of the gas meter. Damage to stock and building, $400; insured for $1,000 in the Yonkers and New-York Company.

At 9½ o'clock, last night, a fire occurred on the top floor of the five-story tenement-house No. 23 Essex-street, in the apartments of Isaac Sarow, caused by a lamp falling from the table and setting fire to the furniture. Damage, $200; insured for $500 in the Pacific Company.

Josephine King, aged twenty-four, having no home, was thrown to the pavement in East Fiftieth-street, yesterday afternoon, by Oliver E. Pepper, of No. 157 East Fiftieth-street, and was severely injured internally. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Pepper was locked up.

Andrew Beatty, of No. 279 Seventh-avenue, who stabbed Patrick Bolton, of No. 337 East Seventy-fourth-street, during an altercation in a liquor-store, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, on Monday, was committed by Justice Cox, yesterday, to await the result of Bolton's injuries.

Wm. Brophy, aged thirty-two, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by the premature explosion of a blast at Seventy-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue. The body of the unfortunate man was taken to the police station in One Hundredth-street, and Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest.

The Five Points Colored Mission have elected Rev. C. H. Malcom, D. D., President, and Rev. G. H. Ball, D. D., Vice-President. William Louis De Phillips, its missionary, is duly authorized to receive contributions for this mission, or they can be sent to E. W. Page, Treasurer, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 30.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of Knight Templars, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Edward E. Thorne, Eminent Commander; H. V. Meyer, Generalissimo; Geo. H. Skellen, Captain-General; J. C. Book, Treasurer; Thos. S. Crump, Recorder; John F. Baldwin, Prelate; John A. Cregier, S. W.; J. V. B. Green, J. W.; W. H. Long, Sword Bearer; Augustus Pierce, Standard Bearer; J. H. Talbot, J. M. Seymore, O. Meyer, Guards; J. H. Bodley, Warder; Geo. Butler, Sentinel.

BROOKLYN.

On Sunday last 62,908 visitors passed the gates at Prospect Park.

The warrant for the expenses of the Police Department for the present month amounts to $51,533.

Water Loan bonds on account of the new reservoir are to be issued to the extent of $200,000, payable in the year 1910. The bonds will bear interest at six per cent.

The City Treasurer's weekly statement shows the deposits during the week to have reached $70,627; the payments, $237,348. The total balance to the city's credit is $3,062,567.

Rev. Alexander Reid, D. D., of Philadelphia, has been called to the pastorate of the South Presbyterian Church, presided over for twenty-eight years by Dr. Spear, lately resigned.

In the City Court, yesterday, Mrs. Mary White brought suit for $7,000 against the estate of Richard Adams, for the maintenance of the wife of the latter, a lunatic, from 1867 to 1872. The jury gave her $5,700.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The congregation of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Sing Sing, have raised by contribution $3,339 29, which entirely liquidates their church debt.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Sing Sing, Messrs. Hugh Herringshaw, Sylvester McNeil, and H. C. Symonds were elected as the Excise Board for the ensuing year.

The Commissioners of the town of Rye have elected the following postmasters for the ensuing year: John F. Brennecke, District No. 1; George Harvey, No. 2; S. Stiles, No. 3; Patrick Verden, No. 4; Elisha Tuttle, No. 5; John A. Park, Sr., No. 6; S. M. Pine, No. 7; A. L. Brush, No. 8; J. A. Merritt, No. 9.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, after five adjournments, have succeeded in electing the following board of officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Sampson; Vice-President, Isaac M. Marsh; Secretary, David H. Cortelyou; Treasurer, James W. Clawsen; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Corson; Executive Committee, Samuel R. Brick, Harmon B. Cropsey, Richard Christopher, Thomas McCormack and C. A. Canarello.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools of Bayonne will hold a reunion on Sunday afternoon next.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners propose to establish a police station in Greenville, which has recently been consolidated with Jersey City.

John L. Foster, a sneak thief, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in State Prison by Judge Hoffman, of the Hudson County Quarter Sessions, on Monday.

An aged veteran named Mills, one who saw the thunders of Waterloo, died at his residence in Jersey City on Monday. He fought through the rebellion, and departed in obscurity.

Sergt. Van Buskirk, of the Jersey City Police force, was held in $500 bail by Justice Puhlman yesterday, on a charge of false imprisonment preferred by Constable George Woerner, of East Newark.

The tax-payers of the Central School District of Bloomfield have decided to apply to the Legislature to increase the number of members in the School Board to nine, three of whom are to retire annually.

Alderman Harold, of the Sixth Ward, has been elected President of the new Common Council of Paterson. About half a million dollars will be required for the expenses of the government of the city during the year.

The delegates from the Classis of Passaic to the Particular Synod of New-Brunswick are: Revs. L. H. Van Doren, A. G. Ryerson, J. C. Cruikshank, and J. E. Bernart, and Messrs. A. C. Van Dyne, T. W. Crane, Henry Drew, and C. A. Van Houten.

Rev. E. N. Sebring was yesterday installed, by the Classis of Passaic, as pastor of the Reformed Church of Fairfield. Rev. G. J. Van Neste preached the sermon; Rev. S. T. Searle charged the pastor, and Rev. J. E. Bernart charged the people.

Mr. Wakeman, the Principal of Public School No. 6, from which it is alleged that the boy Whelan was expelled because of his refusal to join in the sectarian hymns, denies that sectarian hymns are sung in the school, and states that the music sung there is purely secular in its character.

The Governor to-day appointed the following gentlemen, under authority of an act passed by the last Legislature, as a committee to construct a monument, at Beverly, to the soldiers who fell in defense of the Union in the war of the rebellion: John Jameson, Jacob R. Freese, J. Howard Pugh, George W. Thompson, E. P. Townsend.

The following Commissioners were to-day appointed by the Governor, under the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, to examine into the condition of the deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded of this State, and to report their number, &c.: Charles D. Deshler, Middlesex; Jeremiah Baker, Morris; William S. Yard, Mercer; Charles D. Hendrickson, Monmouth; and Ralph Gowdy, Ocean.

The late Father Mackin, of Trenton, by his will, which has just been admitted to probate, bequeathed his library to Seton Hall College, South Orange; $1,000 to St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary of Philadelphia; $5,000 to the Church of St. John the Baptist, of which he was pastor, for the erection of a school-house for males; $5,000 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, for a fund for the assistance of poor boys, and the rest of his estate to his mother, brother, and sister.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, April 21.—Sugar weak; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10@10½ reals ₱ arrobe. Exchange weak; on the United States irregular; 60 days' currency, 10½@11 premium; short sight, 14@15 premium; 60 days' gold, 27½@28 premium; short sight, 32½@33 premium; on London, 41@43 premium; on Paris, 26@27 premium; Spanish Gold, 26 premium.

Providence Print Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22.—Print Cloths are moving rather more freely; prices a shade firmer; sales on a basis of 6⅞c. for 64x64 best standard and extra goods.

[Advertisement.]
Artistic in design, beautiful in execution, comfortable, seasonable, and attractive, the Knox's Spring style of gentlemen's Hats is decidedly the popular favorite. Make your purchases at Knox's, in the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Wilcock and friend, S. C. Parkinson, John Dodd, Col. L. M. Montgomery, A. Stickney, B. Prentice, C. Prentice, Mrs. Oakley and infant, G. T. Kirsuck, H. F. Shibley, Mr. Muller and lady, Miss Baron, Miss Roberts, John Casserley, H. M. Richardson, C. M. Westhead and lady, John G. Morgan, Jr., Thos. Rowan, S. P. Turk, George Bannie, Master Hayes, James Brener, W. P. Morrow, T. H. Woolfall, Mr. Howerth, J. Tompkins, Mr. Hermann, F. M. Barkley, W. D. S. Hill, W. C. Battiscombe, Mr. Howerth, lady and child, Henry G. McClellan, R. C. Smith, Mr. Babbie, Miss Blake, Miss Lane, Miss Newell, W. H. Morrison, J. S. Little, Mrs. and Miss J. G. [illegible], Mr. Stuart, John Nesmith, Alfred Fraser, G. Lowring, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Edrisson, Mr. Taber and lady, 2 Miss Taber's, Miss H. Ferris, Miss A. Brumby, W. Sellers, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Cunningham, C. Parker, D. Leventritt.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—H. W. Harrall, Mrs. Jessup and 2 children, E. W. Russell, A. Stoal, Mrs. Bach, Mrs. Stoal and 7 children, H. J. Bead, Miss Bean, A. Waxeman and lady.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......5:10 | Sun sets.....6:48 | Moon rises..3:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:03 | Gov. Island.5:52 | Hell Gate....7:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, April 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ship City of Lahore, Laurent, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks American Eagle, Kendrick, Malaga, Squire, Thornton & Co.; Zettlesen, Cork for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Curacoa, Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulkes Sons.

Brigs Ida, (Br.,) Vigus, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Spray Blown, (Br.,) Barnard, Sag La Grande, Bird, Perkins & Co.; Alice Abbott, (Br.,) Carroll, Liverpool, L. F. Brigham.

Schrs. Sarah L. Thompson, Hall, Providence, J. R. Staples & Co.; Blackstone, Nickson, Providence, W. Jackson & Co.; J. J. Harris, Hudson, Baracoa, J. R. Staples & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool April 10, via Queenstown 11, with mdse. and 1,240 passengers to John G. Dale. April 19, 8 o'clock P. M., lat. 41 50, lon. 59 10, passed a North German Lloyd's steamer bound E.; April 20, lat 41 35, lon. 61 32, ship City of Brooklyn; same date, 6½ A. M., a Hamburg steamer; also 11½ A. M., an American ship, supposed to be Horace Peabody; and also same date, 6 P. M., lat. 41 26, lon. 64 44, bark-rigged steamer, supposed to be German; had straight stern, bound E.; 21st, 8 A. M., lat. 41, lon. 68 24, bark Chief, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool April 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 68 cabin and 311 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. April 20, lat. 41 57, lon. 60 22, passed bark Amaranth, (Ger.,) bound W.; 21st, lat. 41 39, lon. 62 52, passed an Anchor steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Svend, (Dan.,) Hansen, Boston, April 21, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre April 11, and Brest 12th, with mdse. and 116 passengers to Geo. MacKenzie.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston April 12, and Key West 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana April 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 19, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Neptune, Spencer, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Roades, Barbados 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Sleipner, (Norw.,) Olsen, London 53 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hesperus, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Waycott, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. April 16, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from S. E., lasting 12 hours, causing the vessel to spring a leak; was obliged to throw overboard 80 boxes to lighten her, she leaking 2,000 strokes per hour.

Brig Elizabeth, Ulann, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Mary, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Murphy, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Napier & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Crossed the equator March 28 in lon. 43 30.

Brig Airolo, (of Halifax,) Ellis, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left in port brig J. R. Reed, for New-York, next day; schr. Alert, for do., in 2 ds.

Schr. R. P. Reynard, (of Fall River,) Johnson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourn—vessel to Foster & Baker.

Schr. Nellie Scott, (of Eastport,) Millan, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Jules Sazerac & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. L. N. Lovell, Gates, Bayport 12 and Key West 9 ds., with cedar to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Francis, (of St. John, N. B.,) McLaughlin, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Mosquito Inlet 10 ds., with live oak to Brooklyn Navy-yard—vessel to J. Swift Bros.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. A. Daboll, Rockett, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Viola Hall, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. H. E. Wellman, Smith, Calais, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Kenzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Providence.

Schr. Northern Light, Shaw, Wickford.

Schr. Wm. Mason, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Fall River.

SAILED.—Steam-ship Wilmington, for Havana; schrs. Ben and John, for Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—Arr. steamers Olympus, from Liverpool; Achilles, from Philadelphia; barks Lewis T. Stocker, from Cienfuegos; Zephyrine, from Portland; brigs Elba, from Antigua; Countess, from Cienfuegos; bark Tropic Bird, from Sierra Leone. Below, bark Erno, from Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore; brig Erie and schr. Lilly, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; schrs. Stephen Bennett, for a Northern port; Sophia, for Richmond, Va., and Matooka, for Baltimore; bark Draupner, for Havre.

PORTLAND, Me., April 22.—The steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool April 10, arr. here to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 22.—Arr. ship Agenor, from Liverpool; schr. J. E. Simmons, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam ship Leo, for New-York, and schr. Somerset, for Monte Christo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., April 22.—Arr. schrs. Clara W. Elwell, Havana, for Portland; John F. Krans, New-Orleans, for Boston, with loss of fore-topmast and jibboom; Judge Low, Elizabethport, for Boston; R. H. Huntley, Elizabethport, for New York; Wm. E. Barnes, Elizabethport, for Salem; Jacob Kienzel, Philadelphia, for Salem; Hattie, New-York, for Eastport; Arcturus, Yankee, Honest Abe, Percy L. Smith, and J. P. Augur, Portland, for New-York; Addie Todd, Calais, for do.; Waterloo, Idaho, Rockland, for do.; Oliver and Volant, Calais, for Providence; Arabella, Portland, for do.; Rebecca Florence, Boston, for Baltimore; E. Spotter, Philadelphia, for do.; J. S. Weldin, Salem, for do.; Rangatera, St. John, for New-Haven; Sarah B. Harris, of Boston, bound S. mackereling.

Sld. schrs. Lake, Joseph, C. P. Gerrish, Eddie F. Treat, Juliet, Gov. Coney, J. M. Mead, Ximera D. Ella, Amelia, Mary B. Smith, Elisha T. Smith, Flavilla, Eliza Williams, Percy L. Smith, Olive, Idaho, Jacob Kienzle, Rebecca Florence, Volant, Arabella, Clara W. Elwell, Wm. E. Barnes, Judge Low, E. S. Potter, J. F. Krans, R. H. Huntley, Hattie, Sarah P. Harris, J. S. Weldin, Arcturus, and Yankee.

Wind at 10 o'clock A. M., moderate from N. W.; weather clear.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Randall, from Zaza, reports: Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales; April 13, in the Straits of Funda, spoke schr. J. P. Beane, from New-Orleans, for Boston; April 16, lat. 33 27, lon. 76, spoke brig Isaac Carver, from Matanzas, for Baltimore.

The bark Anna Troop, (Br.,) from Liverpool, arr. 18th, and anchored in the Lower Bay; came up to the City this P. M.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 22.—Sld. steamers Nestorian, having on board six of the Atlantic crew, for Liverpool; Alpha, for Bermuda and St. Thomas, and Perit, for New-York, with goods recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic.

HAVANA, April 21.—Steamer Crescent City, from New-York, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, April 22.—The Anchor line steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Smith, from New-York April 3, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

PLYMOUTH, April 22.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York April 12, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.,
(UP-STAIRS.)
Offer at retail an unusually rich and attractive stock of Roman Gold, Stone Cameo, Turquoise, and Whole Pearl Jewelry, embracing all the newest and choicest productions of the present season.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.,
45 William St. & 239 Broadway.

BEEBE RANGE
No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, $65.
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
SILVERSMITHS,
HAVE COMPLETED AND NOW OFFER THEIR NEW "PERSIAN" PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, THE RICHEST AND MOST ELABORATE YET MADE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OPEN ON
Thursday, April 24,
AT THEIR
NEW JOBBING DEPARTMENT,
Broadway and Tenth-street,
(Fourth floor, accessible by elevators.)
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,
INCLUDING
GROSS-GRAIN RIBBONS in every new shade, made for the Paris market, and which they exhibit simultaneously with their appearance in Paris.
Fancy Sash Ribbons,
in Bayadere and Tunisienne Styles. Also La Marseillaise, the novelty of the season, and Watered Sashes in all qualities, many of these goods being identical with styles which will not be exhibited in the establishments of the Louvre and Bon Marche, in Paris, until May, having been cut from the looms for this exposition in advance.
They will offer several qualities of
RIBBON
never before shown in this market, intended to meet the wants of Buyers of Medium Goods.
Also, every elegant nouveauté in Ladies' CRAVATS and SCARFS, among them THE GOSSAMER, THE SPIDER'S WEB, and THE NEW DRAP DE CHINE. And in
Imported Bonnets and Hats,
including Belgian Split Straw, Chip, Leghorn, and London Style BOUND HATS, together with the most practicable and adaptable styles of Straw Goods of American Manufacture, and the favorite
Florida or Palmetto Hat,
trimmed or untrimmed.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

GLASSWARE
VERY CHEAP.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,
OFFER HANDSOME TABLE SERVICES, OF ENGRAVED FERN GLASS, FOR TWELVE PERSONS, AT $50 PER SET.

BROOKS BROS.,
CLOTHIERS,
UNION-SQUARE
AND
CORNER CHERRY AND CATHERINE-STS.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
AND ALSO TO A GREAT VARIETY OF THE BEST STYLES OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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Also Agents for the
Cunard & White Star Lines.

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COAL,
For GAS, STEAM, and MANUFACTURING purposes. Also, AMERICAN CANNEL COAL of superior quality. Orders for foreign or home ports promptly attended to. GEO. W. PECK, No. 30 [illegible]